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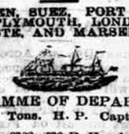
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,828 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
—	GWALIOR	2738	800	R. Hasselwood	..29th Oct.
L	GANGES	4196	800	E Stewart	....5th Nov.
M	PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	..12th ,,
L	NAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	....19th ,,
—	ELAN	3041	500	H. F. Briscoe	....26th ,,
L	VERONA	3114	600	M. de Horne	....3rd Dcbr.
M	PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	....10th ,,
L	CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	....17th ,,
—	ARSAM	3093	500	J. P. Hassall	....24th ,,
L	ROHILLA	3300	700	W. BARRATT	..31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	....29th Oct.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	..12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	....26th ,,
MALWA	2929	500	G. W. Atkinson	..10th Dcbr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	....24th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	....10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000	800	.....1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	....20th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

				1886.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5,000	500	Capt. G. Boothby	23rd Nov.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. W. Russel.	4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Donaldson	14th ,,
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	25th ,,
s.s ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

s.s. CALIFORNIA	3,410	480	Capt. W. S. Young	4th Nov.

Passengers by s. s. "California" can book through to London by sea all the way or overland from Marseilles Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 5, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.



THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN DRUMMOND," will sail from Bombay for Antwerp direct, on or about 30th October.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th October, 1886.

KEMP'S
NEW FLUID
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARET—		
Household*	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15 0	8 8
Saint Estephe	18 0	.....
Chianti	18 0	.....
Fronsac	20 0	12 0
Moulis	28 0	16 0
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30 0	.....
Pontet Canet, 1880	36 0	20 0
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50 0	.....
BURGUNDY—		
Pomard	24 0	13 0
Volnay	32 0	18 0
Chambertin	30 0	16 0
Ditto Extra Fine	60 0	33 0
HOCK (Finest Still)—		
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23 0	12 8
Giesenheimer	26 0	15 0
Scharlachberg	42 0	24 0
Liebfraumilch	50 0	27 0
SPARKLING HOCK—		
Choicest Brand	38 0	21 0
CHABLIS—		
Montrachet	38 0	21 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0	13 0
Amontillado	30 0	.....
Cardinal	35 0	.....
MADEIRA—		
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30 0	.....
PORT—		
Invalids'	24 0	13 0
Graham's Five Crown	36 0	.....
CHAMPAGNE—		
Zipelius & Co.'s	36 0	20 0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45 0	24 0
Russeau's	52 0	30 0
Comte de Boufort	52 8	.....
Moet & Co.'s	55 8	30 0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65 0	35 0
Ruisseau Frères Special Cuvee 1880.	70 0	36 0
SAUTERNE—		
Preignac	35 0	20 0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Maignen	30 0	16 0
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old	30 0	.....
Do. do. Very aged	48 0	.....
WHISKY—		
Edina (Scotch)	24 0	.....
Old Head (Irish) ***	24 0	.....
Do. do. ****	26 0	.....
Uam Var (liquer)	30 0	.....
CHARTREUSE—		
White		3 0
Yellow		4 0
Green		5 0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA		1 8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 1st November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,250 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November at 5 p.m.

S.S. "NUDDEA"	3,000	,,	24th November
S.S. "KANGRA"	1,978	,,	8th December
S.S. "HENZADA"	2,078	,,	22nd ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, October, 28, 1886. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BANCOORA	2,850	About 25th November, 1886.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
October 28, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.



H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "MERKA is expected to reach here on or about the 8th proximo, and will leave for Zanzibar on the 15th. For Freight and Passage, apply to the undersigned.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY OF CANTERBURY has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages not exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain K. Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, October 27, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)
Rs. 17 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH
Premiata Fabrica di Novello e Fontani, Balzaneto.
Price, Rs. 16 per dozen.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

THIS BREW is highly recommended as a Genuine Malt Liquor. It is bottled at the Brewery solely for this Company, who are the Registered Owners of the Trade Mark and Label—the usual guarantee as to quality and condition.

Price, qts.—per dozen, Rs. 6; pints, Rs. 4 per dozen, cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.
(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs. As.
Bottles per dozen,	6 8
Half-Bottles ,,	4 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC,
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc,
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES, TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS, LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS, SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS, BOOKS, BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS, CRAYONS, SAUCERS, SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES, CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS, PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES, OILS, MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

A large stock of Photographic material kept.

A general catalogue of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Phhilosophical, Meteorological and Surveying Instrumental may be had on application.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,
OFFICE AND GODOWNS, BYCULLA.
CHEMICAL LABORATORY AND SODA WATER FACTORY,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

FOR the convenience of GENTLEMEN passing (hurriedly) through Bombay we keep a large assortment of READY-MADE GARMENTS such as FLANNEL and SILK and WOOL SHIRTS, THIN BLUE SERGE SUITS, WHITE SHIRTS, JUTE SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, in all materials, ULSTERS, BROWN HOLLAND SUITS, &c., &c. Any garment not in STOCK and urgently required can be made up at a few hours' notice.

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

LAWN TENNIS!
THE CENTAUR
PATENT STEEL COMBINATION
LAWN TENNIS RACQUET.
SOLE AGENTS, PHILLIPS & CO., NUNEATON.

THIS RACQUET is the most Perfect in all respects yet produced; and the manufacturers have been greatly indebted to Mr. W. Renshaw for his suggestions in designing it.

It is neat, compact and symmetrical, does not break, spring or twist out of shape, and for strength durability and appearance is unequalled.

Rs. 17-8

THE "NORTH" LAWN TENNIS POLES.
AYRE'S CHAMPION BALLS,
AND
EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE GAME.

PRICED AND ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

CENTRE SECOND WATCHES.

A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pusher to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors and Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

We just received a small consignment of white metal keyless Chronograph watches of excellent quality. Price Rs. 50.

A decided improvement in these watches and likely to be much appreciated by horse-timers will be found in the Second hand starting direct from the figure 12 without retrograding first to the extent of 1-5 of a second as is the case in almost all Chronograph watches.

SILVER REPEATER WATCHES.

Many persons have hitherto been debarred from buying one of these useful watches on account of heir high prices. We have succeeded in manufacturing a Repeater Watch far less complicated in construction than those hitherto sold, and are now able to offer a fine hunting or cut-hunting, keyless

REPEATER WATCH.

n extremely heavy Sterling silver case for Rs. 165 only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS
JUST UNPACKED.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.
ALL OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.
IN PLUSH, VELVET, IVORITES, &C.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing n e xceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

			Per 2 gals. Rs. a.	Per 4 gals. Rs. a.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)			Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC	****	do.	,, 36 0	,, 70 0
COGNAC	***	do.	,, 32 0	,, 62 0
COGNAC	**	do.	,, 27 8	,, 53 0
COGNAC	*	do.	,, 25 8	,, 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla			,, 22 8	,, 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents			each	,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown			,,	,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon,	do.	do. do.	,,	,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

FOR ~~COLD~~ WEAHER WEAR.
THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following New Goods:—

RUGS, MAUDS AND BLANKETS.
REAL ARCTIC EIDER DOWN QUILTS, ENGLISH FEATHER, EIDER DOWN, AND HORSEHAIR PILLOWS.
WARM GLOVES AND MITTS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
WARM UNDR-CLOTHING,
OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS.
SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS.
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS
FOR
SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	20 0	
Real Austrian Rugs	33 0	
Real Scotch Mauds from	20 0	to 35 0
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet per pair	16 8	to 23 0
Infants' White Blankets, pure Wool per pair	10 8	
Ladies' all Wool Shawls	15 8	to 25 0
Elder Down Quilts each from	25 0	to 30 0
Elder Down Carriage Pillows each	6 8	to 8 8
Elder Down Pillows ,,	9 8	
Best Feather Pillows ,,	8 8	
Horse-hair Pillows ,,	8 8	
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits ,,	12 8	to 16 0
Best Wove Flannel Shirts ,,	8 8	
Warm Gloves pair	1 8	to 2 8
Kid Gloves, Lined ,,	4 8	

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Warm Mitts pair	2 0	
Cardigan Jackets, Hand-kitted	10 0	to 12 8
White Cashmere Mufflers	3 0	
White Berlin Wool Mufflers	3 0	
Fancy Berlin Fufflers	3 0	
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Vests each	5 8	to 6 8
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Pants ,,	5 8	to 6 8
Stout Brown Merino Vests ,,	7 8	
Do. Pants pair	7 8	to 8 8
Lamb's Wool Socks, very Warm per doz.	25 0	
Ribbed Hand-knitted Half Hose per doz.	30 0	
Warm Overcoats	28 0	to 45 0
Dressing Gowns	10 8	to 25 0
Ulsters, very Warm	28 0	to 45 0
Warm Cheviot Suits from	28 0	to 40 0
Strong Money Belts	2 8	to 5 8
Hold-alls for Bedding, &c	10 8	to 30 0

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS:
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

STRAY LEAVES
from JAPANESE PAPERS.

THESE leaves are almost as soft as silk, although very tough, and are made of the finest materials entirely free from Chemicals which are used in the bleaching of Paper, and are confidently recommended as the best article ever produced for the Bath Room.

Per Volume, 12 as.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND Co's
HONEYCOMB SPONGES,
FOR THE BATH AND TOILET.

COMBINE the desired and various desiderata of strength, fineness and cheapness, and are much appreciated by all who have tried them.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL PERSONS having Claims against or indebted to the Estate of the late LIEUT. GEORGE KIRKPATRICK DALY, 2nd Regt., C. I. Horse, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no Claims can be attended to.

A. H. S. NEILL, Major, 2nd C. I. Horse.

Agar, C. I., October 26th, 1886.

CLEARANCE SALE.

IN order to make room for fresh arrivals for the coming season, COOPER, MADON & Co. are now SELLING OFF a large quantity of Surplus Stock, including BOOKS, PHOTO ALBUMS, etc., etc., at greatly Reduced Prices.

COME AND SEE!

SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!!

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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5, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

LIGHTNESS, SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH.

THE "PILGRIM" TABLE.

27" by 19"

BEST STEEL TOPS, GRAINED OAK, VERY HANDSOME.

These Tables possess the great advantage of folding without taking to pieces, the legs working in slides, so that by raising the top, the Table falls flat.

Rs. 14, each.

THE PATENT "LIVINGSTONE" WASHSTAND

GRAINED OAK SIMILAR TO ABOVE.

The stand is made with a screw joint in the centre, and when required to be packed, the joint is unscrewed, and the top part of frame dropped over the bottom part—Complete with Toilet Can, Pail, Soap Dish, Towel Rail and Enamelled Basin.

Rs. 13, each.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS

fitted with wicker basket, stout leather strap and buckle, and patent lock.

LIGHT, STRONG AND DURABLE.

27" long .... Rs. 24 each.
30" „ .... „ 27 „
37" „ .... „ 30 „

IRON ENAMELLED WARE

of all kinds.

SPECIAL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT)

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STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
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The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
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Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY.

[ESTATE J. E. LUCY, AND E. M. LUCY, INSOLVENTS.]

ON the 5th November 1886, the following HOUSES situated in Agra, will be offered FOR SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder.

LOT 1.—That well-built and admirably situated and valuable Estate so well known for a length of time as "Beaumont's Hotel." It comprises a building, having accommodation for five or six guests; a large billiard room and a commodious dining hall, with verandas all round, the roof is pucca and the verandas are tiled. A second building pucca throughout, with suitable accommodation for five or six guests. A third building double-storied, with suitable accomodation for five or six guests, sitting rooms, &c., &c. An extensive range of godowns, cookhouse, tiled stabling, coach houses, servants quarters, &c., &c. The property is centrically situated within easy distance of the Telegraph and Post Offices, the Banks, the Shops, the Railway Stations, the Cantonment and the Civil Lines.

LOT 2.—Cantonment No. 3 at present occupied by the Agra High School. It comprises a large house, with two centre and four side rooms, and verandas all round; the centre rooms are thatched, and the side rooms pucca. A small thatched Bungalow, with six rooms, two bath rooms and a veranda to the west only. A small tiled house with two rooms bath rooms, and veranda. A cookhouse, and an extensive range of out offices latrines &c., &c., and a large pucca well.

The sale will be held on the Hotel premises noted as Lot 1.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Court.
2. A fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remaining three-fourths immediately on confirmation of the sale by the Court.
3. If the sale be not confirmed by the Court, the deposit of a fourth of the purchase money will be immediately refunded.
4. If the balance of three-fourths of the purchase money be not paid immediately on confirmation of sale by the Court, the deposit of a fourth by the purchaser will be forfeited, the sale cancelled, and the property resold.
5. The purchaser shall have to pay for stamp of the sale-deed, and for its registration, &c.

By order of the Judge, Small Cause Court, Agra, with Insolvent Jurisdiction.

C. W. STOWELL, Receiver.

Agra, 30th September, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE SOLD—At Bennett's Auction, on Saturday, a SPLENDID WALER, 15 hands, goes in double and single harness. Believed to be sound. Good hack for a heavy carriage.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'s SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best made machines in the world. Their bobbins can be wound up without removing the work or running the machines. Particulars and price list post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH, PRICE Rs. 8-8. Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. PRICE Rs. 8-8.

HELMETS in Felt and Pith.—In the latest Shapes, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, at very moderate prices. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Corner.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is less likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome, Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates. PRICE Rs. 8-8.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than ONE RUPEE.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles and Bicycle, Flour Mills, Gram Crushers, Perambulators, &c., &c.; a large stock always on hand, with all the latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Free and Safe by post in satin lined box. PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co.,d. Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, or at 477, Pydownie. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanised Iron with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., Agents wanted throughout the Country. TERMS ON APPLICATION.

JUST RECEIVED—Another Stock of our cheap Ladies' Hand Bags, from Re. 1-8; also a nice Assortment of Fancy Plush and Leather Bags in new designs.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WHO LIKES to have a really good Ice Cream? Please try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church-gate-street.

BONA-FIDE SALE of J. OLIVER and A. C. TREVOR Esqrs' Art Furniture, on SATURDAY, the 30th, at 1 p.m., and Garden at 7 a.m.; also at 3 p.m., 1 Horse, 1 Landaau, and 1 Brougham, the property of the late Mr. FORDE, C.E.

WANTED—A HINDU MEDICAL MAN (L.M.&S., of the Bombay University), to fill an appointment in a Native State. For further particulars, amount of salary, and terms, generally; address to "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! Come and See our New Stock of Toys, nice opportunity to select from. Prices very Cheap.—At STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS, to which Eight Bungalows are attached.

FOR SALE—Messrs. BROOKS SHOOBRIDGE & Co.'s Best LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

FOR SALE—OFFICER SLEEPING PALL, Jabalpore Made, Double Pole, Quite New, Price Moderate. Apply to N. R. Kuthoke, 107, Queen's Road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FLOWER SEEDS for the Cold Season—Just received a fresh consignment in splendid condition. Early orders solicited by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

KEROSINE OIL, 150 Test, Rs. 5, and 125 Test, Rs. 4, FOR SALE. Apply to M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Ship Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills, Engineers, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders, 26, Apollo Street, Fort.

BISCUITS.—University, Bath, Brighton, Italian Finger, Bon Bon, Rose and Orange; Finger, Clifton, Raglam, Shell, Lorne.—PEARSE & Co.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. on the premises, the whole of the building materials for removal of a chawl, near the Municipal Workshops, Crawford Market.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public in the compound of the Government House, Malabar Point, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., old materials consisting of tiles, iron tanks, wood-works, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 29, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Under instructions from the Committee of the Native General Library, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Library at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m.

Files of the Bombay English and Goojrati Dailies from 1875 to 1884, English Periodicals from 1872 to 1885. English Newspapers, Goojrati, and Marathi newspapers and Pamphlets and Portuguese newspapers from 1869 to 1875.

These are now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Foras Road, opposite the Goods Station, Grant Road, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, neat crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China vases, table and hanging lamps, handsome oleographs, carpets, &c., the property of J. T. BRANSON, Esq. The same comprises plain and cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet and pickle stands, spoons and forks, ice pitcher, egg frame, liquor frame, breakfast cruet, biscuit box, butter pot, table candlesticks, reading lamp, handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood and satinwood furniture such as a set of teakwood dining table in three pieces, sideboard, round teapoys, dumb waiter, whatnot, single and double screems, handsome drawing room sofas, handsome pier, side, writing, oval, card and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, reclining, baby's, and malletarm and without arm chairs, marble top round table, chiffoniers, ornament and hat stands, book and toilet stands, cabinets, handsome iron and brass bedstead complete, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, handsome almyra with mirror glass, dressing glasses, reclining couch, bedroom light chairs, dressing table with dressing glass, handsome Japanese and China flower vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, kerosine duplex table and hanging lamps, an eight day clock showing dates, Brussels carpet, towel horses, bath dispense and cookroom furniture, water filter, &c., &c.

The property of another gentleman—

1 first-rate sweet-toned rosewood grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co. (nearly new.)

1 Surat buffalo and calf, English and China pigs, poultry, a choice collection of plans in tubs and pots, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux.

200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 1st November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
42 „ white tanjibs.
1 „ „ stripes.
50 „ matches.
5 casks iron wire.
1 second-hand chronometer by Parkinson and Fradsham.
3 patent water closets, by Jennings, complete with valves, &c.

Also billiard kit consisting of 13 cues, rests, long butts, &c.

5 rules of billiards, pyramids and pool. 1 billiard and 1 pool marking board, 1 level, 1 set of best ivory pyramid and 1 set of pool balls, 1 set of celluloid pool balls, &c.

On account of the concerned.—
3 cases India rubber hose ex s. s. Wistow Hall.

By order of the executrix of the will of Mr. Fazul Habibbhai, deceased.

A quantity of carved blackwood household furniture, gold watch, studs, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 easy riding well-balanced buggy.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Sale of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c., also about 230 export gate check ticket books at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c., also about 260 export gate check ticket books of four distinguishing colours of the gates.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd Nov., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram—

200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of Landed Property, consisting of an Oart called Mandasur and a dwelling-house, situate at Dadar, near Bombay.

By the instructions of the mortgagee, and under and by virtue of the power of sale vested in him by an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 29th January, 1885, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1886, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.

All the right, title and interest of Gopal Rashoba Boreker and Hurry Gopal Boreker, the mortgagors, and o' the mortgagee in.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel or land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement——square yards or thereabouts, and which said messuage is registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 554, and which said premises are situate, lying and being in an oart called Mandasur at Dadur, and are in the occupation of the said mortgagors, and

Secondly.—All that the quarter share and interest or other the share and interest of the said mortgagors, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, Nos. 542 and 273, situate at Dadur in the sub-registry of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east partly by the Lady Jamsetjee Road leading to Mahim, and partly by the property of Se-nao Valles, on or towards the west by the public roads, on or towards the north by the property of Jose Manoel Fernandez, and on or towards the south by the public road, and which said oart is in the occupation of one Baba *alias* Damodhur Raghoba Boreker and others.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, the solicitors for the mortgagee at their office, No. 17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, and also of the undersigned.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF MIRRORS AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed by Messrs. L. HARTMANN & Co. to hold a GRAND AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November next, of MIRRORS and LOOKING-GLASSES of all sizes and shapes in artistically designed frames, suitable for the palaces of Prince's and Rajas and the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry of India, as also for halls and reception rooms, drawing, dining and dressing rooms, and for hotels, clubs and shops.

The sale will afford a good opportunity to Local and Mofussil merchants of buying magnificent mirrors directly from the manufacturers.

Now on view at their show room, No. 42, Medows Street Fort,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 29, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE AND SMALL CLOTH-BOUND CHARLES LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1887.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of one case large and small scribbling and cloth-bound diaries, for 1887.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

To be sold in consequence of owner's sudden departure from Bombay.

1 Fine Australian mare, about 15-2, aged, good in harness.
1 Beautiful Aden cow, gives from 10 to 12 seers daily, when in milk, will calve in December or beginning of January next.
1 Child's Pony.

Property of another gentleman.

1 Handsome, strong chesnut, Arab horse, quiet to ride.
1 Handsome, strong, bay Arab horse, 14-2, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Second-hand English-built landau, in very good condition, with patent hood.
1 Second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Villa Baley," Waldon Road, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, first-rate pictures and old paintings, handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon R. MANSER.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, quiete in harness.
1 handsome strong English-built 4-seated open carriage in very good order.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs in gilt frame, &c., &c., the property of F. COOK, Esq.

The property is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, very ancient brass deities and ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, suits of clothes, English racing and other boots, a collection of valuable books, &c., &c., the property of W. HOLLAND, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 29, 1886.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	per pair	Rs.	11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks		„	9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		„	3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each	„	3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	„	1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		„	2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

THE NEW

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,

2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or same awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes culler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, mad up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before on purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

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It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£500,000.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
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Bombay Branch.

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NOTICE.

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NOTICES.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on 6th September, 1886, it resolved that a THIRD CALL of Rs. 25 per Share be made, and that the same be paid on or before the 1st November 1886, at the registered office of the Company.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent., per annum, will be charged on Calls remaining unpaid after.

LANG MOIR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th October, 1886.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1¼.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2¼.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the AGRA MUNICIPALITY for the construction of a LIGHT TRAMWAY to remove the night soil, road and latrine sweepings, &c., of the city to a distance of from one to two miles from Municipal limits. The Board estimate that at least six miles of rails will be required, as owing to the peculiar location of some parts of the city, the night soil, sweepings, &c., will have to be conveyed from two depots in different directions. It is estimated roughly that 2,500 maunds of refuse will have to be removed daily, of which one-third will be liquid or semi-liquid. The line over which the Tramways will pass is practically level. Either horse or bullock power, most probably the latter will be used. The Tenders should include the cost of Tipping Wagons, Rails, Sleepers, &c., &c., and should state if it includes carriage to Agra, and if not, where the plant will be delivered. It should also state if the tenderer is prepared to construct the line in Agra, and if so at what cost. The Board consider that the gauge should not be less than two feet, but are willing to reconsider this point. Tenders will be received up to the 15th November 1886. Apply to Secretary, Municipal Board, Agra.

SHEO NARAIN,
Secretary.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS

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Post Free.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

[BRANCH] OF THE ASIATIC SO[CIETY]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 2nd E. York, Colaba, 4-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 27th :—Ship Fannie Skolfield, from New York.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kt. of St. John (s), for Genoa and Marseilles ; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur ; and Arabia (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lawada, Arabia, and Knight of St. John, left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Hydaspes, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, at 8 a.m.

DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.—In a police case reported under this heading yesterday, we are requested to state that Thomas Athey, the defendant, was not an engineer but a fireman on board the s.s. Stella.

A BREACH OF THE SALT ACT.—Kocnlie Bhowan, a store lascar in the service of Government, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of removing a quantity of salt from the Matoonga salt pans, valued at Re. 1-6, on Friday last without a permit from the Collector of Customs. He was fined Rs. 5.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS ON THE PUBLIC ROADS.—Wittoba Kalloo and fifty Hindoos and Mahomedans were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of letting off fireworks on the public roads. The whole of the accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and were fined in sums varying from 4 annas to Re. 1 each.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, touching the death of a Mahomedan, name unknown. The dead body of the deceased, who seems to be a ship's labourer, aged about 35 years, was found floating in the Apollo Bunder Basin, on Wednesday evening. There were no external marks of violence on it. An open verdict was recorded

MUSIC AT COLABA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of 2nd East York Regt. at Colaba, this evening, comencing at 4-30 :—

March	Frederic Carl	Bilse.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppè.
Ballet Music	From Op. Wm. Tell	Rossini.
Waltz	Venus Reigen	Gung'l
Gavotte	"Bijou"	Kottaun
Waltz	"Neu Wien"	Strauss

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at Guneshwady, touching the death of Venkatchellum Mersaya, aged 80 years, a mendicant, and who had been suffering from fever for the last four or five months. On Wednesday night he was missed from his house, and on the matter being reported to the police, his dead body was found floating in a well near by at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. A verdict of suicidal death while in a delirium of fever was recorded.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Shamrao Raeji, patil of mauze Miri, taluka Nevesa in the Ahmednagar collectorate, having been convicted under section 456 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Hari Gopal, kulkarni of mauze Rahimatpur, taluka Koregaon, in the Satara collectorate, having been convicted under sections 114 and 467 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Supda valad Shahaji, officiating revenue and police patil of mauze Vadali, taluka Jamner, in the Khandesh collectorate, having been convicted under section 201 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Government Gazette.*

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 26th October, 1886, was 466, being 38 more than the preceding week and 40 more than the week ending the 27th October, 1885 ; and 65 more than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 278 births were reported in the different districts. There were no deaths from cholera last week. The rates of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 26·51. There were 88 deaths from remittent fever, being 9 more than the last week, and 7 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 90, 18 and 6 last week, against 72, 18 and 7, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.—The undermentioned subordinates of the Forest Department :—Waman Pandurang Joglekar, forester ; Raghunath Vithal, round guard ; Balkrishna Vithal, round guard ; Ramchandra Rapuji, round guard : Mangal Devidin, beat guard ; Ganu Kushaba, beat guard ; Gopal Sakharam, beat guard ; Subhana Datto, beat guard ; Mahadev Babaji, beat guard ; Shripati Gopal, beat guard ; Govind Sakharam, beat guard ; Rama Dhondu, beat guard ; Ganu Janu, beat guard ; Narayen Devji, beat guard ; Luxuman Janardan, beat guard ; Govind Vithu, beat guard ; Gangoji Khandoji, beat guard ; and Narayan Gopal, beat guard, lately serving in the Kalyan taluka of the Thana district, having been dismissed from office on account of gross neglect of their official duties, are hereby declared ineligible to serve Government again in any capacity.—*Government Gazette.*

FATAL GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the deaths of Lookmanjee Mamoojee, aged 25 years, and Abdoola Puran, a child aged 2 years. The first deceased, at about 7 a. m. yesterday was manufacturing crackers in company with three Borahs on the first storey of his house at Khara Talao, and as he poured some red powder mixed with pebbles into a tin containing gunpowder, it exploded, and he sustained fatal injuries, together with the child Abdoola Puran, who was then near him. They were taken to the hospital, where they died a few minutes after admission. The following verdict was recorded :—"That the deaths of Lookmanjee Mamoojee and Abdoola Puran were caused by injuries received by a gunpowder explosion, which occurred in consequence of the carelessness of the deceased Lookmanjee Mamoojee under such circumstances that the act of Lookmanjee was rash and negligent."

BENGAL.

MISS ALICE GOMES.—The following is a quotation from a report in one of the Home papers :—"The grand evening concert announced by the Hon'ble Mrs. Leveson-Gower, of Litsey Place, in aid of the Limpsfield Boys' Home, took place on Monday, August 22nd, and was in every way an unqualified success. The room was full, many persons being unable to gain admission. The programme was good, and the artistes, one and all, were of the highest class." In describing the concert, the paper goes on saying :—"In itself, the concert was rendered noteworthy by the appearance of Miss Gomes, a young lady but recently arrived from the East, where she has deservedly gained the title of 'Star of India.' The *timbre* of Miss Gomes' mezzo soprano is, to our thinking, unique; we can call to mind no singer at present before the public who possesses so extraordinary rich and brilliant a voice. Besides this, Miss Gomes sings with a sympathy and an *entrain* which must surely carry away the most apathetic of audiences. She has hitherto, we believe, confined herself to a few appearances at semi-private concerts in London, so that Westerham may be congratulated on having heard, thus early in her career, an artiste who has undoubtedly a great future before her.

BUSINESS FAILURE.—We regret to learn that the firm of Messrs. Lloyd and Co. have found it necessary to file their schedule. Mr. W. Lloyd, of Darjeeling retired from the firm some years ago, and is, we understand, in no way interested in the affairs of the firm. Mr. Davenport, who has been for some years in charge of the extensive tea agencies, has issued a circular stating that he has started in business on his own account, and solicits the support to the shareholders of the various concerns, which we have no doubt will be extended to him.

A SUB-JUDGE FOR MONGHYR.—We learn from Bhagulpore that the people of that district and Monghyr are exceedingly gratified by the permanent posting of a Sub-Judge at Monghyr. His Honour has made a happy selection in Baboo Upendra Chunder Mullick, who is reported to be an able and energetic officer and well-fitted for the post by great experience in the service. It is believed that the experiment will prove a success, with such an appointment. It is to be regretted that the District Judge, Mr. Verner, was not consulted in the matter, but he will no doubt disregard personal considerations for the purpose of lending his assistance in making the present arrangement a complete success.—*Indian Daily News.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes :—"Dr Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperia half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ADVENTURES IN NEW GUINEA.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes an account of an interiew with the Rev. James Chalmers, who has recently returned to London after devoting nineteen years to missionary work in the south Pacific and New Guinea.

THE GOSPEL OF THE SAVAGES.

I should mention that Mr. Chalmers, although he is deeply devoted to his missionary duties, has, by the necessities of the work, been compelled to devote much of his time to exploration. Mr. Lawes and Mr. Chalmers are the pioneers of civilization in New Guinea, who divide their work as representatives of the London Mission thus : Mr. Lawes and his wife remain at Port Moresby, whereas Mr. Chalmers is ever on the move. He reckons that they have about four thousand natives under their influence, of whom three hundred and fifty are Christians. These numbers are spread over fifty stations, which extend for some hundreds of miles along the south-eastern coast. Sometimes in a whaleboat, sometimes afoot, often alone, this brave and undaunted man visits his little settlements. It is his strict rule never to carry firearms, and to this fact he undoubtedly owes much of his great influence over the natives. "I am not," says he, "one of those who believe that savages yearn for the Gospel. The gospel of the New Guinean is red beads, tobacco, tomahawks, and hoop iron. When I find myself among a strange tribe I pull out my pipe, have a smoke, and make friends. The savage is the most conservative being in the world. You ask him to plant a pumpkin, but he says, 'No. Why should I ? My father did without pumpkins. So can I'"

"LONG PIG" IN THE POT, "BOILED MISSIONARY NO GOOD."

It is supposed the custom of cannibalism was imported from some of the neighbouring islands. The legend goes that some sixty years ago, after a certain battle, a chief out of bravado cut a portion out of another chief who was slain, threw it into the pot and ate it. When the burying party came and asked for the dead body, he said scoffingly, "I have eaten it." This joke led to reprisals, and the custom spread to the mainland. However, that may be, "long pig" is a favourite *plat* in State *menu*. "I found," said Mr. Chalmers, "these cannibals of Baldhead Point are the most agreeable fellows in the world. We got on remarkably well."

"Then you were not afraid of being put into the pot yourself ?"

"Not a bit of it. I went so far as to ask them if they had any such intentions. The chief, with a smile (not a hungry one), said that they did not care for white man. They had tried him, but he was not good. Of course, they might prefer white man to no man at all ; but, as a matter of fact, 'long-pig' orgies are few and far between. They are like plum-pudding at Christmas—very good once a year."

IN THE SCULLERIES.

"These cannibals are really a fine set of men, both intellectually and physically superior to many of the coastal tribes. Their houses and temples are very remarkable structures. I was allowed to visit one of the temples, and a very remarkable place it was. It is here that the Saturnalias of human flesh are conducted. When a number of bodies are taken, they are brought into the temple one by one. At the end of the temple is a dark recess, and into this each body is taken. After the obsequies the body is dragged out into the open, the head is carefully chopped off, and the body is cut up into pieces and thrown into the pot for dinner. The flesh on the skull is then very carefully taken off until the skull is clean. The hideous trophy is handed over to a skilled artificer, who carves and paints it. It is then hung up on a peg in the temple. It happened that these skulls had been taken down for their annual dusting, or I should not have been able to make such a close inspection of the Sculleries."

THE FUTURE OF NEW GUINEA.

"What is going to happen in New Guinea, Mr. Chalmers ?" I asked. "Well, I consider the death of Sir Peter Scratchley was a great loss to the country. He was a peaceful pioneer. I am strongly in favour of a protectorate ; but it should be a protectorate, not predatory, but peaceful, instituted on behalf of the natives. I for one could never bear to favour the oppression of the native races. You point to the murders. I am a man of peace, but I should say that every man deserved his fate. When I walk about your streets I constantly see the sign, 'Trespassers will be prosecuted.' So they should be in New Guinea. Now, it is quite an easy matter to obtain a concession of territory from a chief, if you go the right way about it. You land, say, on the coast you know the Papuan for 'chief.' The chief comes, you negotiate by signs, and you find him a very decent fellow. But supposing you squat without permission, and cut a clearing, can you be surprised if he is angry when he visits his property, and goes for you ? What I should advise is that the English territory, which is far the best, should be divided into districts, over each of which an English officer should be appointed as the director or governor. I should like to see these offices fall into the hands of young gentlemen of the universities, who could rough it without losing their refinement : good manners and politeness are potent factors in dealing with natives. Beach-combers have no moral influence over them. They know them too well. Well, having put my young man in power, I would then let him induce the natives to cultivate their land by bounties in the way of loans of seed and produce, which would be repayable. At present there is no trade, though the country is splendidly adapted for tobacco and cotton. The Germans are only a few in number. Under German government Germans are not good colonists. Under English government they are as good colonists as you would wish to have for a new country."

FUTURE EXPLORATION : MONEY WANTED.

Mr. H. O. Forbes is at present dangling his heels somewhere in New Guinea, waiting for funds. Mr. Forbes went there to make the ascent of Mount Stanely, the great New Guinea mountain, which has never yet been won. He is a scientist rather than an explorer. He lost his equipment by shipwreck, and is for the present stranded. However, both he and Mr. Chalmers, who takes an enormous interest in the ascent, are intensely grateful to Sir Graham Berry and the Victorian Government for the £1,000 which has been put down in the Estimates to be devoted to the expedition. Let us trust that the other colonies, which are equally interested, will be equally liberal. Mr. Chalmers—and who should be a better judge ?—has the greatest admiration for Mr. Forbes's qualifications for the task he has undertaken. "Let Forbes conquer Mount Stanely," he says, "My ambition is to cross the island."

HOW MR. CHALMERS TRAVELS.

Mr. Chalmers has never failed in anything he has undertaken. Like every man who is worth his salt he prefers to accept all the responsibility and bear the brunt of failure. He has had enormous experience of travel in New Guinea. He would fain gloss over the hardships he has suffered—minimize the jungle fevers, laugh at dangers from pythons or cannibals, but in vain. An interviewer, hardened to impudent self-assertion is enthralled by such absurd modesty. However, let that be. If I were a free man, having always the thirst of exploration on me, and not unwilling to gain a little fame at a certain risk, and knowing that Mr. Chalmers was anxious, provided the London Mission was agreeable, to cross this mysterious island, I would say to Mr. Chalmers : "Let me bear your expenses for the year your expedition would take you. That would be my fee for the privilege of accompanying you." What the expense would be I scarcely liked to ask Mr. Chalmers. But what would £1,000, or even a couple, be to a rich man who was—well, say, disappointed in love, and sought other excitement ? Here it is to his hand. I would I were he. Whether Mr. Chalmers would take him, I cannot say. Missionaries are queer, retiring fellows. But a more delightful companion than Mr. Chalmers no one could wish to have.

THE GOLD FIELDS AND THE TRAIN FOR READING.

"Nothing," says Mr, Chalmers, "would induce me to subordinate my missionary work to exploration, though, of course, in my case one is the complement of the other. I admit that exploration is the pepper and salt of the missionary's life. Even now I am sighing for the trodic skies of the Southern Hemisphere. I love the natives, I love the work. I generally travel alone, though sometimes I take a native servant, but I am accustomed to 'hump my own swage,' to streer my own course—not by sextant and chronometer, but by compass and cross bearings. Navigation was one of my hobbies years ago, but a sextant and chronometer are heavy items in a load which you have to carry. Blankets, water (perhaps), tinned meats, and money—that is, hoop iron, beads, cloth, &c.—soon make up a heavy load. Often I am alone, sometimes I have a small party. If possible, we travel by native footpaths which are well defined ; the 'bush' is not so dense as that of New Zealand. Did I ever come across gold ? Could I tell it when I saw it ? Yes. I give you the same answer as I made to Sir Peter Scratchley. If I ever find a gold field, the secret will go with me into the grave. Some people think I know of one now. But you must excuse me ; I have to catch the Reading train."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

AN ELECTRIC TRAM-CAR ENGINE.

A TRIP has been made from Stratford Church to Manor-park with an engine constructed by the Electric Locomotive and Power Company, upon the system of Mr. Elieson. The company are manufacturing engines on this system, to be used on the North Metropolitan Tramway Company's lines, but they cannot be used for ordinary traffic at present, owing to the company's Act of Parliament not providing for other than horse-power A Bill is before Parliament for conferring the required authority, but it is "hung up" until the next session at the stage which it had reached in the session lately ended. The Bill being unopposed, its speedy passing is looked for, and in the meantime the construction of the new plant is being proceeded with. Mr. Elieson's patented inventions are of two kinds, one being an accumulator, and the other an improved mechanism connected with the motor. The accumulator consists of pairs of plates composed of discs of lead and asbestos paper, in alternate layers, and has great endurance—being, indeed, stronger after some months' service than when new. The motor, which weighs 12cwt., is not stationary, but revolves by means of a pinion and circular rack, so that its impetus when in action adds to the power brought to bear upon the axle. The accumulators employed in an engine are 80 cells, or 160 volts, and the weight of the engine car on the weigh-bridge is 6 tons 17cwt., that of a steam tramcar engine being about 11 tons. The trip to Manor-park (two miles and a half), and the return journey, were successfully performed, the running being very easy and steady, at the speed of an ordinary car. The engine, which is constructed to meet the requirements of the Board of Trade, has the appearance of a small car. There were many horses along the road, but only two manifested any interest in the vehicle, and they soon overcame their surprise. It is claimed for this system that the cost of an installation will not exceed the present cost of horses, harness, and stabling ; that the engine is perfectly under the control of one attendant, who need not be an electrician ; that there is absolute safety owing to the low tension currents employed ; that the cost of maintenance will be diminished by 40 per cent. as compared with that of horses ; and that a saving of over 50,000*l.* per annum would be effected in the running expenses of one of the principal London tramway companies. An engine and car may be seen running on the line from Stratford Church to Manor-park every Thursday afternoon.

M. COQUELIN AND THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

A PARIS correspondent telegraphs :—"The great Coquelin question has been again before the committee of management of the Théâtre Français. M. Coquelin has been moved by the example of Sarah Bernhardt to make American and foreign European engagements, to which end, having served 26 years at the Français, he asked leave to quit that theatre with a full pension. Twenty years' service, if the manager representing the State was willing to let him go, would have entitled him as a right to leave on this condition, but that functionary has the right to force him to stay if he thinks fit in the interests of dramatic art to exercise compulsion. M. Claretie was of opinion that the Français would be much less attractive if M. Coquelin were absent from it, and so decided to keep him against his will, or to let him go unpensioned. Naturally the accomplished actor did everything to obtain his liberty without so great a loss. The Government, the Press, the subscribers to the Tuesday evening performances at the Français had each a good deal to say on the matter. Society was for keeping M. Coquelin in bonds. The authors whose pieces have greatly depended on him for their success were on the same side. After much controversy and fretting and fuming, the amiable Director-General of Fine Arts proposed a compromise. Hence the meeting of the committee of management. The conditions of the actor were, firstly, the advantages to which his 26 years' services give him a right ; secondly, an absence of 13 months ; thirdly, return to the Français on an engagement of five years, at 40,000 francs a year, with a right to four months' holiday in winter in the first year, in summer in the second, and so on alternately. This was thought exorbitant. Nevertheless the committee would have yielded had they not feared that all the leading members of the company who have served or nearly served their 20 years would long to follow M. Coquelin's example, and go on long tours in foreign countries. It has been proposed to give once and for all a 13 months' leave of absence to M. Coquelin, if he agrees to return at the end of that time as a member of the Français instead of at a heavy salary."

THE STORMING OF TAMAI.

THE *Standard*, referring to the announcement that Tamai had been stormed by friendly natives, says :—"The storming of Tamai by the friendly natives, unaided by English or Egyptian troops, is a matter of real importance, and will relieve us of at least one of the difficulties with which we have had to struggle in Egypt. Osman Digma has maintained an extraordinary influence over the natives on the Red Sea littoral—an influence which even the three severe defeats which he suffered at our hands was insufficient to shake. From the first, a few of the tribes in the immediate neighbourhood of Suakim held aloof from him, and preserved an attitude which was dignified by the name of friendly, but which was in fact neutral. At one time, they were prepared to join us in earnest, had we been able to give them a guarantee that they would not be deserted and left to the vengeance of the tribes who cling to Osman Digma's fortunes. This guarantee, however, could not be given owing to the changes of Ministries and changes of views at home; and it is only lately, probably in despair at finding themselves exposed to the vengeance of Osman Digma and his people by the departure of the British troops from Suakim, that they have taken up arms in earnest. The news of the death of the Mahdi, and of the confusion prevailing among his followers on the Upper Nile, cannot but have encouraged them, and dispirited the followers of Osman. It must be admitted that the long defence of Tamai by the Arab followers of an impostor, within a few hours' march of a post occupied by British troops, is one of the most singular episodes of history. Two crushing disasters were first inflicted by the Arabs upon bodies of Egyptian troops, led upon the second occasion by a British General with a considerable number of European officers. Then England put forth her strength, and, after defeating one wing of Osman's army at El Teb, smote the other, after a desperate battle, in which victory was for some time doubtful, at Tamanieb, two or three miles from Tamai. No sooner had the English retired than Osman's Arabs rallied round him again, and another costly expedition had to be organized. Again, after hard fighting, Tamai was reached, but the empty conquest had to be abandoned, and as the English fell back the Arabs re-entered it. Osman Digma himself has a score of times been reported as dead, but only to give speedy contradiction to the rumour by his active reappearance. Thus, for some four years Tamai has been a standing menace to Suakim, and so long as it remained so the power of Egypt or of England was confined to rifle range of the seaport. The long blockade of the coast has no doubt added to the uneasiness of the natives of the country between the hills and the sea coast at the existing state of things, and at last the capture of Tamai has been achieved by some of the tribesmen who have thrown in their fortunes with us. It is probable that the enterprise owes its inception and success in no slight degree to the energy of the active and able British officer who is now at the head of affairs at Suakim and the surrounding district. Colonel Kitchener is familiar with the language and modes of thought of the natives, and has the power of exercising a great personal influence over them. It will probably turn out that we are indebted greatly to him for the event, the announcement of which will be received with so much satisfaction both here and in Egypt."

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthis is, as well as for blader diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay : Messrs. KEMP & Co. ; TREACHER & Co. THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Oct. 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

B B and C I R Vol Corps—The following promotion is made :—Lieut H H Deane to be Capt.

B. V. R. Corps—Lieut E. F. Nicholson, To be Captain.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India : Lieut A H R Milne, 1st Battn Rl Scots, Offg Wing Officer, 5th Bo Iny, 4th Sept 1885.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut W Ayerst 2nd Battn North Stafford Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 25th Regt Bo Infy, 27th June 1885.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India on medical certificate for 182 days under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps :—Lieut-Col J Hibbert, Genl List, Assist Cummy Genl.

The following General Order by the Govt of India No. 705, dated 22nd Oct 1886, is repulished :—"Promotions—The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—To be Colonels in the Army :—Lieut-Col T Trueman, By S C, Lieut-Col J Jopp, By S C, from 20th Oct 1886.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 6th Oct 1886 :—20th By Infy—Havildar Shaikh Ahmad to be Jamadar, vice Sham Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been premitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Sub-Condr W R Nicholson, Barrack Dept.

The undermentioned officer has been ordered by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Capt G T Jones, RE.

The undermentioned officers and Medical Warrant officer have been granted by the Sec of State for Indian extension of leave for the periods specified :—Major W I LeBreton, S C, three months, medical certificate.

Capt W St L Chase, VC, S C, three months, medical certificate ; Capt G F Francis, S C, six months, medical certificate ; and Assist Apothy W G McEvoy, Subordinate Medical Dept, three months, medical certificate.

The undermantioned officer has been grated by tne Secy of State for Indian an extension of leave for the period specified :— Col J R Maunsell, R E, two months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned office has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service subject to H M's approval :—Brgde Surgn C K Colston, I M S, 15th Sept 1886.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Capt J Skinner, of the B I S N Co's Service, to pilot vessels under 1,000 tons register between the outer limits of the Bombay Harbour and the Sunk Rock Light-house under the provisions of the additional Pilotage Rules approved by Govt under Notification No. 54, dated 3rd Oct 1884.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Purshotam Mahadeo, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Panvel in the Thana Dist, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 21st to the 30th Sept 1886.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the President of the Ahmednagar Municipality to be an ex-officio Visitor of the Dist Jail at Ahmednagar in the place of the chairman of the Municipality of Ahmednagar.

Mr. W. S. Forman, Judge and Session Judge of Hyderabad. is granted grivilege leave for forty-two days from such date as he may avail himself of it

Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., with the previous sanction of the Govt. of India and as a temporary arrangement is, in addition to his other duties, appointed to act till further orders as Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara.

A'zam Vishvanath Janardan Karandikar, Actg Head Karkun of taluka Pimpalner in the district of Khondesh, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the dist of Khandesh,

The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confer on A'zan Pandurang Sakharam, Mahalkari of Umbargaon in the district of Thana, the powers of a Mamlatdar.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Azam Devadatta Daneshwar Shukla, Mahalkari of Hansot in the district of Broach, the powers of a Mamlatdar.

Mr E C Cox, on being relieved by Mr Goldsmid as Actg Dist Supt of Police, Kolaba, is appointed to act till further orders as Assist Dist Supt of Police, in the Poona Dist.

Mr Dhanjisha Dadabhai, Actg Assit Supt of Police, Thana, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard to the 11th inst.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, of Mr John C Anderson, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown, during such period as the Hon Mr M H Starling, Barrister-at-Law, shall act as Advocate Genl, or until further orders.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, in consequence of the appointment of Mr A K Oliver to act as Assist Commissr and Taxing Officer during the absence of Mr C E Fox on privilege leave :—Rao Saheb Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta Acg Assist Registrar, to act as Depy Registrar and Sealer of the High Court on its Appellate Side and Mr. Madhavrao Pandurang Barve, Head Sheristedar, to act as Assist Registrar and Supt of the High Court Press.

The undermentioned officers passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard. held on the 11th and 13th inst. The names are arranged in the order of merit :—Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Kher, Subordinate Judge of Alibag ; and Rao Saheb Dinkar Dondeo Datar, Subordinate Judge of Bassein and Dahanu.

Mr. Temuras Navroji Sanjana, B.A., LL.B., passed and examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard at the same time.

Messrs. W. Web and C. P. Cooper respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Chief Presy Magte and Revenue Judge of Bombay on the 98th inst.

Messrs. W. R. Hamilton and W. Vebb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Presy Magte on the 18th inst.

Mr E V Mackay, Dist Supt of Police Kathiawar, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within, the period of his leave.

Khan Bahdur Edalji Manjibhai Modi dlivered over charge of the First Class Suborpinate Judge's Court at Surat, on the 15th inst.

Mr T S Hamilton assumed charge of the office of Asist Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, on the 16th inst.

The Govr in Council is pleased, to appoint Mr Kuvurji Kavasji Sabavala to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi Dist Matrimonial Court at Surat, vice Mr Framji Jamasji Bhownagri, deceased.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Venkatesh Bapuji Wadekar, Magte of the First Class in the district of Sholapur, to be a Visitor of the Dist ail at Sholapur.

The Hono the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Rombay has granted to Mr C E Fox, MA, Barrister-at-Law, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Master, High Court, privilege leave of absence for the period one month and twenty-four days on and from the 25th inst.

The R Hon the Gour in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice, during the absence of Mr Fox, or until further orders. Mr G H Farran, MA, to act for Mr Fox as Commsr for taking Accounts and Taxing Master, High Court.

Mr A R Oliver to act for Mr Farran as Asst Commr and Taxing Master.

Khan Saheb Sorabshah Hormusji, Mamlatdar of Parantij in the district of Amedabad, is appointed to be a Magte of the first class in the dist of Ahmedabad.

Rao Saheb Meharchand Mengraj, Mukhtyarkar of taluka Naushahro Ubro in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in the district of Shikapur.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rai Bahadur V B Wadeker, Magte of the first class of the district of Sholapur, to be Magte in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Pandharpur and Sangola.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr V B Wadeker to exercise the powers vested in a Magte of Police by the said Act.

Rao Saheb Maneklal Narotamdas and Rao Saheb Krishnaji Parashram Gadgil respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karmala in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist on the 1st inst.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made during the absence of Mr. Dorabji Edulji Gimi, or till further orders :—Mr Dayabhai Motiram Jaghirdar, Head Master, Junagad High School, to be sub *pro tem* Head Master, Kathiawar High School ; and Mr Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal, First Assist Master, Surat High School, to be sub *pro tem* Head Master, Junagad High School.

Rao Bahadur Kowramal Chandanmal Khilani, Sindhi Translator, Educational Dept, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from the 5th inst.

Messrs J L Jenkins and E Giles respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Educational Inspr in Sind, on the 4th inst.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept :—

Mr Trimal Bhimaji, fourth grade Special Sub-Registrar of Hangal in the Dharwar Dist, to be third grade Special Sub-Registrar of Haliyal in the Kanara Dist, Mr Rango Govind, Karknn, Registry Office, Belgaum, the fonrth grade Special Sub-Registrar of Hangal in the Dharwar Dist.

Bijapur District—Mr Venkatesh Gopal, sub pro tem. Sub-Registrar of Bagevadi, from 20th Jan to 1st March 1886 ; Mr Venkatesh Malhar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bagevadi, from 2nd to 8th March and from 21st May to 8th June 1886 ; and Mr Hanmant Vasudev, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bagevadi, from 9th March to 20th May and from 9th June to 19th July 1886.

Belgaum District—Mr Ramchandra Annaji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Khanapur, from 1st Aug to 18th Sept and Mr Shripad Subrao, Offg Sub-Registrar of Murgod, from 5th Sep 1886.

Kaira District—Mr Kuberram Anupram, Offg Sub-registrar of Umreth, from 26th to 31st Aug 1886 ; and Mr Narayanbhai Lallubhai, Offg Sub-registrar of Kapadvanji, from 13th to 18th Sept 1886.

Dharwar District—Mr Martand Guddo, Sub-registrar of Kalghatgi, from 16th to 19th Sept 1886 ; and Mr Bishto Lakshman, Offg Sub-registrar of Hubli, from 20th to 28th Sept 1886.

Mr Narayan Manjunath, Special Sub-registrar of Indi, to be Special Sub-registrar of Muddebihal in the Bijapur Dist.

Mr. Bannaji Krishna, Karkun to the Sub-registrar of Bagevadi, to be Probationary Special Sub-registrar of Indi in the Bijapur Dist.

Habibulah valad Kadirbaksh, Offg Sub-registrar of Shahdadpur in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist, from 19th to 25th Aug 1886, both days inclusive.

In supersession of the orders contained in Govt Notification No. 6710, dated 22nd Sept 1886, appointing Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis to be Dist Dept Collr, Khandesh, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint him Huzur Depy Collr of Sholapur, vice Rao Bahadur Bal krishn Babaji Nagnath, deceased.

Mr A C Trevor, CS, Collr of Salt Revenue, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr W. Porteous, C S, has been allowed by H. M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for twenty-three days.

Mr. A S Moriarty, CS., has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay for six months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr S M Fraser, CS., on return from the three months' leave on medical certificate granted to him in Govt Notification No 5501, dated 2nd Aug 1886, is re-appointed Assist Collr, Nasik. ; Mr J A Bains, CS., to continue till further orders on special duty in connection with the Income Tax Act on the pay and allowances of his appointment as Actg First Assist Collr, Dharwar. ; Mr. J H Todd, CS., on return to duty to be First Assist Collr, Ratnagiri ; and Mr W P Symonds, CS., on return to duty to be Assist Collr, Poona.

Mr W H A Wallinger, Depy Consr of Forests, First Grade, has been granted an extension for six months of the furlough on medical certificate for one year.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept :—Mr Rijhumal valad Hotechand, Offg Sub-Registrar of Mirpur, on 6th July 1886 ; Munshi Utamchand valad Tarachund, Offing Sub-Registrar of Mirpur, from 7th July 1886.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G M Ryan, Sub-Assist Consr of Forest, third grade, has been allowed by H M's Secry os State for Indian an extension of leave for three months on sick certificate.

Sir W Wedderburn, Bart ; CS, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and nineteen days from the 19th proximo.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Lee-Warner, MA, CS, to act as Secy to Govt, Political, Secret, Judiical and Eductional Depts during the absence of the Hon Sir W Wedderburn, Bart, on privilege leave,

Messrs E C K Ollivant, CS, and F L Charles, CS, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on the 22nd Oct 1886.

Hon Surgn T W Brown has been appointed to act as officer in medical charge, Kotri, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 19th June 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H McMillan, Assist Engr, Second Grade, Rajputana Malwa Railway, passed the professional Examination prescribed in paras. 9 to 11 of Chapter II of the P W Dept Code, on the 2nd Sept 1886.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

The Dist Judge of Khandesh has granted Rao Saheb Sitanath Gopinatn Ajinkya, Subordinate Judge of Erandol, leave on medical certificate for one month from the 3rd inst, in extension of the leave previously granted and published in Notification, dated 7th ultimo.

Capt E F Marriott delivered over and Mr C A B Beatty received charge of the office of the Assist Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, on the 13th inst.

Azam Gulabbhai Kanthadij, LCE, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Bulsar in Surat, during the absence of Rao Saheb Narayanrao Bhawanrao, on privilege leave for one month from the 13th inst.

Mr Sayad Nuruddinkhan delivered over and Mr T. Walker received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Thana, in charge of Kalyan, Karjat ; and Murbad Talukas, on 20th inst.

Messrs A Lucas and R Wingate respectively delivered over and received charge of the Forest Settlement and Demarcation Office, Kanara, on the 12th inst.

Messrs Sabaji Chintaman Chitnis and Luxman Narayan Ajgaonkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Depty Collr, Ratnagiri, on the 12th.

Rao Saheb Dinkar Govind Kale, Depy Accountant, Dharwar, and at present sub pro tem Fourth Grade Head Accountant, Sholapur, is appointed to act as Head Accountant at Belgaum, during the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave, continuing to do duty at Sholapur.

Azam Shamrao Shesho is appointed to act as Head Accountant at Belgaum during the employment of Mr. Kale at Sholapur.

Messrs A C Logan and W Doderet respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement Officer, Ratnagiri, on 15th inst.

Messrs Jehangir Dosabhai Framji and W E Young respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Customs in charge Import Dept, Town Custom House, Bombay, on the 15th inst.

Messrs W E Young and A J Wadia respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Customs in charge Export and Opium Depts ; Town Custom House, Bombay, on the 15th inst.

The undermentioned employés of the Northern Frontier Estabt passed the Departmental Examination held at Kharaghoda on the 6th inst. The names are arranged in the order of merit :—(1). Mr J F Maidment, Inspr, Jejam Beat ; (2). Mr Dorabji Pestonji, Head Clerk, Salt Depôt, Ahmedabad ; (3). Mr Dorabji Dosabhai, Inspr, Jamaya Frontier ; (4) Mr W F Jardine, Inspr, Duo Dholera ; (5) Nathuram Naranji, Karkun, Goria ; (6) Shapurji Rastomji, Weigh Clerk, Salt Depot, Ahmedabad ; (7) Somnath Aditram, Karkun, Jhinjihuvada ; (8) Dayabhai Dhirajram, Karkun, Suigaum ; (9) Chunilal Jeshankar, Karkun, Kurdha ; and (10) Purshotam Motilal, Karkun, Arnej.

Mr A R Maidment, Actg Supernumerary Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 18th inst.

Surgn-Major F C Barker, MD, and Surgn Edmond Tully respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Supt of Vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle, on the 11th Oct 1886.

Anandrao Bapuji, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 11th Oct to 10th Novr 1886 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Lallubhai Mathurbhai is appointed to act for him, with effect from 12th Oct 1886.

Alimia Sheikh Umar, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Panch Mahals Zilla, is transferred to Surat Zilla, and appointed Municipal Vaccinator Surat City, with effect from 29th Sept 1886, vice Parsotam Dayaram, deceased.

Runchod Kallian, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, is promoted to Second Grade and transferred to Panch Mahals Zilla, with effect from 23rd Sept 1886, vice Alimia Sheikh Umar.

Motilal Bapuji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator. Broach Zilla, is transferred to Kaira Zilla with effect from 1st Oct 1886, vice Runchod Kallian.

Chotumia Amirbhai, Candidate Vaccinator, Broach Zilla, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, with effect from 1st Oct 1886, vice Motilal Bapuji,

Umermia Alimia, Candidate Vaccinator, Panch Mahal Zilla, is transferred at his own request to Broach Zilla, with effect from 6th Oct 1886, vice Chotumia Amirbhai.

Messrs Willaume and Lushington, Assist Supts of the Southern Maratha Country Survey, relinquished charge of their duties in that Survey on the 15th inst, and proceeded on furlough as per Govt Resolutions Nos 3275 and 4994, dated 4th May and 13th July, 1886.

Mr W S Owen, Assist Supt, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik, relinquished charge of his duties in that Survey on the 9th inst, to join the office of the Forest Settlement, Thana, as per Govt Resolution No 6283, dated 1st Sept 1886.

Azam Trimbak Moreshwar, Head Karkun, Huzur Stamp Office, is appointed to act as Mahalkari of Petha Parola, Taluka Amalner in this district, during the absence of Azam Narayan Ramchandra on two months' privilege leave from the 22nd Sept 1886.

The notification dated 15th instant that Surgn-Major P Murphy, MD, and Assist Surgn M M Mody, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhulia Dist Jail on the 26th Sept 1886, is hereby cancelled.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the moonson.

	1886.		1886.
Friday	29th Oct.	Friday	3rd Dec.
"	5th Nov.	"	10th "
"	12th "	"	17th "
"	19th "	"	24th "
"	26th "		

The following are the arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 P.M. Registered Letters up to 2-30 P.M.

N.B.—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 P.M. ; and registered letters at 2 P.M.

MAILS FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers are despatched from Bombay to Karachi once a week, viz., every Friday, and for Persian Gulf via Karachi once a week, viz., on Monday.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	729
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	880
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	114xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	–	1,000
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuranc Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,780

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	340
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	900xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press	0	125	125	Rs. 14	140
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	200	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,000	Rs. 90	1,680xd.
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	–	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	400
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	120
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	440xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1 23
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	30	50
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	75

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	420
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	730
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	730	Rs. 12½	685
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	600
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	630
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	890
Dhurumsey S.&W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	134
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 20	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	645
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	920
Hinganghat Mill Co Ld	7[illegible]	5[illegible]	all	87½ p.c.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 2	880
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,370
James Greaves Mills	100	500	500	Rs. 25	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	401
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,115
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	905
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	860
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	150
Madras United	500	1 000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,625xd.
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1197½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,530
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	500
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	800nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	835
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	565
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	–	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	–	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	890
Ripon	641	1,000	1,00	Rs. 60	905
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,00	..	1,27
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	35
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,27
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Southern India	1,000	50	50	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	25	..	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	..	..	480
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,0	Rs. 30	810
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	..	830

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	185 / 140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	149
Bapty Co., Ld.	335	200	165	Rs. 20	149
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 & 3p.c	20
Do. New issue	800		37	1 & 3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	800	500	500	15 p.ct.	607
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	107
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,700
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	625
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct	101¼
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	11
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	190xd
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	18½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	10	..	..
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	326
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	94
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 1½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	..	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. c.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	–	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	10,200	25	25	Re.	7¼xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,115
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,800	100	100	Rs. 5	135xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.c	123
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		202

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-14
Carolas	" 259
Mexican Dollars	" 223
Five-Franc Pieces	" 185½
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	" 106-5-6
Gold Leaf	" 22-3-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 22-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 22-8
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 21-12
Pekin Gold Bars	" 21-11

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97 13-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	101
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	102
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	140
Paris Municipal Loan	207
Port Trust Bonds	99

BANK OF BOMBAY RATES OF BUSINESS.

DISCOUNT CHARGED—	
On Government Bills	7 per cent.
On Private Bills	8 do.
INTEREST CHARGED—	
On Demand Loans on Government Securities Port Trust Bonds or Bullion	7 per cent.
On Loans on Government Securities or Port Trust Bonds	Other rates subject arrangement.
On Loans on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	
On Cash Credits on Government Securities	
On Cash Credits on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 5 13-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 5½d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 5 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5¾d.
Do Credits	3 Do do.	1s. 5¾ to 21-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 5 13-16d.
Do. Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 5 21-32d.
Do do.	6 Do do.	1s. 5 27-32d.
Paris	3 Do o.	1
Do.	6 Do. do.	171
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do	60 days do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days do.	..
[C]hina	60 Do. do.	215½

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.

Our markets and the Banks closed on Monday evening for the *Dewalli* holidays, and they will not re-open till to-morrow morning; so that the period now under review embraces but three business days, and one of them a half holiday. As to these three business days it seems a mockery to call them such, for they were marked by extreme dulness, and indisposition on the part of both buyers and sellers to operate. The Exchange market has, perhaps, shown more activity, or shall we say less stagnation? than the others, and, in sympathy chiefly with advices from London, had attained an advance of 3-32d. in demand Bank Bills, and a rise to the same extent in three months' sight Credits, compared with our closing quotations last Thursday. Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, Freights, and Imports generally have been lifeless; and, with regard to the first item, the state of the weather—superabundant rain having succeeded the previous drought—continues to throw some uncertainty over the ultimate state of the crop in some districts.

When we closed for the holidays on Monday evening, the latest quotation for Bar Silver, through Reuter, was 45 5-16d. per oz., and by private telegrams 45⅜d. Since then there has been a daily advance, say of 1-16d. on Monday, the same on Tuesday, and of 3-16d. yesterday, bringing the price to 45 11-16d. per oz., or an advance of 9-16d. during the week. At the weekly biddings for Council Bills yesterday five lakhs drafts were allotted to Bombay at 1s. 5 9-16d., and one lakh and a half Telegraphic Transfers to Calcutta at 1s. 5 21-32d. Rupee Securities, both Four and Four-and-a-half per cent., have advanced ⅛th, say to 70⅜ and 74⅛ respectively. Sterling Loan was unchanged yesterday at 100½; as were also Consols at 100⅞, and French Rentes at 110½. In the London Produce markets yesterday Linseed was firmer, Bombay to arrive being quoted at 43s per quarter. Rapeseed was strong. Wheat was quieter, Hard Red and Club No. 2 being quoted at 29s. and 31s. per quarter respectively by steamer. The Sheepskin sales closed the day before yesterday with more demand, and prices 1d. higher. The number of skins sold was 1,070,000.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been tame and drooping since the date of our last report, and Mid-Uplands on the spot were quoted yesterday 1-16d. lower at 5 3-16d. per lb. In Surats on the spot Good Fair Oomras and Good Fair Dhollerah have both declined 1-16d., say to 3 13-16d. The sales for the three days aggregated 25,000 bales, of which 2,100 bales were Surats. In arrivals there has been a further fall of 1-64 for October-December and January-February, and of 1-32 for December-January and for February-March.

In New York there has been no change in the spot price of Mid-Uplands during our holidays, which still stands at 9½, but Futures for February, after declining to 9·12, recovered yesterday to 9·17. The receipts for the three days were 136,000 bales against 155,000 bales for the corresponding three days last year, and 142,000 bales for the same time in 1884.

Money.—The easier feeling which we mentioned as prevailing at the date of our last report has continued; and the last weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay showed a considerable increase in the Cash Balance; while on the other hand the demand, in the shape of Loans and Bills discounted, had diminished. As far as the trade requirements of Bombay itself are concerned, there appears to be no reason to look for any pressure in the immediate future.

Exchange showed additional firmness last mail-day in response to the further advance in Bar Silver; but while Bank Bills were only 1-32d higher Banks were asking 3-32d. higher for Mercantile Paper both ready and forward. On Saturday the market was quiet as far as the amount of business was concerned, but rates advanced another 1-32d., with a tendency rather in favour of higher rates. Several operations were reported between the Banks, mostly in Telegraphic Transfers, say for December at 1s. 5 5-16d., for January 1s. 5 9-32d., and for February 1s. 5¼d.; but at the close sellers were more inclined to operate on those terms than buyers. The market opened firm at the beginning of the week, and on receipt of Calcutta advices which gave 1-32d. to 1-16d. above our rates, there was a further partial advance here. For next year business was done in Bank demand drafts for Febreary at 1s. 5 5-16d.; while three months' sight Credits for January-February were placed at 1s. 5 17-32d., and for April at 1s. 5¼d. The following are the rates at which we closed on Monday evening, no local business having been transacted meantime:—

Bank Bills on demand		....1s. 5 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.	1s. 5 13-32d. to 1s. 5⅝d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	...... 1s. 5½d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	......1s. 5 17-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	......1s. 5⅝d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	......1s. 5⅝d. to 21-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	......1s. 5 13-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	......1s. 5 21-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	......1s. 5 27-32d.	,,
France	3 ,,	......1'86	,,
Do.	6 ,,	......1'87½	,,

Government Paper.—There was a fair business passing in four per cent. in the earlier part of the week under review, and the rate advanced on Saturday to 97⅞; but it afterwards receded to 97 13-16 at which it closed on Monday—1-16 higher than our quotation for last mail. There has been no movement in Four-and-a-half per cent. which closes at 102⅝.

Freights.—This market has continued very dull, the only transaction which we have heard of being the berthing of the "River Indus" for Hull at 18s. 3d., per ton for this month's shipment The following are our quotations:—

Liverpool,	Ready, Cotton	..18s. 6d.	Wheat 15s.
London	,,	...........18s. 9d.	
Continent	,,	...........18s. 9d.	
Open Charter	,,	...........18s. 9d.	
Havre	,,	...........18s. 9d. to 20s.	
Dunkirk	,,	...........18s 9d. to 20s.	
Antwerp	,,	...........18s. 9d	
Marseilles	,,	...........18s.	
Trieste and Venice		..........20s. to 2s. Exchange.	

Imported Goods.—In our last weekly report we reviewed briefly the state of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving industry in India, on the basis of the return issued by the Bombay Millowners' Association. It may not be out of place in this column to make a few remarks on the subject of imported goods, especially at this *Dewalli* season when the members of importing firms pay their new year's visit of courtesy to the native dealers in the bazaars and houses of the latter, thus bringing into prominence the relations subsisting between the European importer and his native client.

Certainly there has been nothing in the monthly returns of shipments of goods of late (excluding Yarns) which can arouse the fears of importers as to their hold on the trade, at all events in the immediate future: but it has lately been brought forward, in Consular Reports, and through other media, as a fact calling for instant attention, and frought with disaster to the trade of Great Britain in the future; that in several markets where, other things being equal, English goods would always have the preference from their quality, the products of America and other countries are rapidly taking their place by reason of the greater pains taken by the representatives of the latter to ascertain and give effect to their customers' views.

Some few years ago, an Irish manufacturer who had shipped a fabric purporting to be Brown Holland, but made principally of Cotton, to the chief commercial cities in the East, retired from business and made a tour in India. When passing through Bombay he called on the firm to whom his consignments used to be addressed. He said he had spent some very interestin hours in the Native Bazaar," and," added he," if I had known a few years ago what I have now learned, I should have avoided some heavy losses, and should be a richer man than I am to-day." This manufacturer had found out in the course of a few hours spent in intercourse with his customers what it had before taken him years of costly experience to arrive at regarding their requirements, and his case may serve to point the moral of the stories of the depreciation of English goods in Foreign markets to which we have alluded.

And if in places where the rivalry comes from afar it is deemed necessary by many writers on commercial subjects, that, in order to maintain our position, we must study more attentively the requirements of our customers and see that these are exactly out on the other side, how much more is this vigilance necessary when the competing element is at our very doors. It may well be that in time the locally made cloths will, to a great extent, supplant imported goods; but it must be borne in mind that as Western civilization advances in the country the native consumer, even in his village on the verge of the jungle, is no longer satisfied with the typical "quarter of yard of Calico" in which his ancestors were wont to be "droped"; but when the absence of famines leaves him a financial surplus, shows a wish to add to that meagre adornment of his person and of his family circle. It might be well, therefore, that, at this time of the year, when our Import trade is brought much to the front, the increasing necessity of a pains-taking attention to the needs and desires of our customers should be borne in mind.

EXPORTS.

Cotton has been extremely dull, and the market might indeed be said to have been virtually closed since the date of our last report. Some Good Khangaum, for January delivery, was contracted for on last mail-day at Rs. 179; and some Fine Bengal deliverable in November at Rs. 173 per candy. These are the only transactions which have come to our notice; but prices generally have declined to the extent of Rs. 2 per candy, all round.

The Telegraphic Weather and Crop Reports issued to-day by the Chamber show little change in the situation, since the last return was made. The damage to the Cotton plants in the Nagpore district is estimated at four annas. The slight damage at Oomrawattee, Kangaum, and Julgaum is confirmed. At Sholapore the plants were flourishing. From Broach no report has arrived; but the prospects in the different districts of the Dhollera circle would appear to have much improved. The news regarding the Bengal Crop is also satisfactory.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Crop—			
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 160	= 3 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 156	= 3½d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 150	= 3⅜d.
Omra Good	do.	,, 176	= 3 15-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 170	= 3 13-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	do.	,, 184	= 4⅛d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 178	= 3 31-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	,, 186	= 4 5-32d.
Westerns, Good	do.	,, 176	= 3 15-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 170	= 3 13-16d.
New Crop—			
Bengal, Fine,	Dec.-Jany.	,, 168	= 3 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 160	= 3 19-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 155	= 3½d.
Omra do.	March	,, 173	= 3⅞d.
Do. do.	do. Good Staple	,, 177	= 3 31-32d.
Broach do.	do.	,, 207	= 4 19-32d.
Bhownugger Good,	April	,, 179	= 4d.

Seeds and Wheat.—This market has been also extremely dull. Some White Delhi Wheat for this month's delivery changed hands at Rs. 4-0-6 per cwt., which is all the business we have heard of. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed is firm at Rs. 5-15 per cwt. The following quotations must be taken as nominal to a great extent:—

Fine Pessy	..........Rs.	4-6-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	.... ,,	4-5-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	.... ,,	4-0-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	.... ,,	4-0-0	,,

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the Week	154,822	311,471	122,585
,, Since 1st Jan.	11,495,559	10,000,342	6,753,729
Linseed—For the Week	21,429	44,827	33,485
,, Since 1st Jan..........	3,505,365	4,821,193	3,872,170
Rapeseed—For the Week	10,961	16,173	19,864
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,142,965	1,472,399	1,010,601
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	17,013	6,394	11,424
,, Since 1st Jan..........	1,004,413	1,013,048	817,059

The movements of Cotton to-date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	3,978	3,457	4,174
Since 1st January..............	1,400,370	1,002,608	1,553,662
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	656	775	3,815
Since 1st January..............	996,888	684,704	1,151,547
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	424	566	515
Since 1st January..............	48,996	56,475	94,264

IMPORTS.

Piece Goods and Yarns.—Owing to the Dewali holidays during which business in the bazaar has been at a standstill; we are unable to give a detailed report, either on Imported Goods, or on local Cloth and Yarns. Quotations, however, in the absence of transactions must be taken as nominally unchanged.

Metals.—*Iron* is dull but unchanged in value. In *Copper* Braziers' is unchanged and steady; *Yellow Metal* is dull and Braziers' is quoted As. 8 lower.

Coals.—We have not heard of any further transactions, and the market is steady at previous rates.

Shares.—There is naturally been next to nothing doing in this market, and we have no change to note either way in Mill or Press shares. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 1½; and in Miscellaneous Companies' shares, there has been a decline of Rs. 175 in Bombay-Burmah, and an advance of Rs. 10 in the third issue of the same; Alcock Ashdown have fallen Rs. 5; while Kemp & Co. are Rs. 6 higher.

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 16th October 1886	45,11,540
Silver received during the week	13,26,183
	58,37,723
New coin paid during the week	11,00,000
	47,37,723
Silver belonging to private individuals	23,07,310
	70,45,033
Last week	66,52,166

Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DAWE—October 24, at Dulwich. London, Mrs M C (Minnie) Dawe, dearly beloved wife of W H Dawe, Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, Allahabad.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BENNETT—YOUNG—Ocober 25, at St. Thomas's Cathedral Bombay, by the Rev. S. Hall, Douglas Bennett, to Helen Young.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CURLING—October 26, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain Curling, 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, of a son
COOPER—October 15, at Landour, the wife of Samuel Cooper, Esq, Opium Department, Fatehgarh, of a daughter.
LAWRENCE—October 16, at Sialkot, the wife of Major H J Lawrence, Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.
MORAN—October 13, at Nahorjan, Golaghat, Assam, the wife of F C Moran, of a daughter.
PERRY—October 21, at Umballa, the wife of C W Perry, Military Works, Umballa, of a son (still-born).
PEREIRA—October 25, at Madras, the wife of J A Pereira, (late of Ceylon), of a son.

DEATH.

PERRY—October 22, at Umballa, Margaret Ellen, the dearly loved wife of C W Perry, Military Works, aged 22 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1886.

The administration of the Bombay Presidency differs essentially from that of other provinces of British India in the large amount of travelling which Government insists upon its district officers doing. In this Presidency the head-quarter station of a district is merely the place where it is most convenient in the public interests that the revenue and other officials should be located during the monsoon months. The office of the Collector or of his Assistants during the dry months of the year is not at the head-quarter station, but in whatever part of the district his duties may for the time being necessitate his pitching his camp in. It might be thought that considerable inconvenience would be felt by those who have to do business with such peripatetic officers; but this is not found to be the case, and natives have a wonderful knack of always knowing where the Collector *sahib's* camp is to be found. The object of this system is that district officers may thoroughly supervise the work of their numerous subordinates, see with their own eyes the necessities and condition of the country, form a personal acquaintance with landholders and other native gentlemen of position and influence, and give every possible opportunity to the ryots and poorer part of the population to come and tell their grievances to the *sahib*. Nothing could be better than this system, and as we have said, its thoroughness is unique in Indian administration. We have heard of an energetic Police Officer in Bengal who never got far enough from his head-quarter station to prevent him getting his daily supply of fresh bread from the bazaar. As a general rule if any Bengal officer goes on tour for three months he thinks that he has done something wonderful, but it need hardly be said that the Bombay system in its entirety would be impossible in the climate of the other side of India. Here the greater part of a district officer's life is spent under canvas. It is very pleasant at the beginning of November to move out from the monotonous life of the station into the freedom of the jungle; and in a good district where there is shooting to be had the cold weather passes away pleasantly enough. But it is a very different story when the hot weather sets in, and a wind like the blast of a furnace penetrates into the tent in spite of all efforts to keep it out. The monotony of the station is nothing to what the monotony of the camp becomes. The same work day after day becomes wearisome, and the same solitude every evening when the day's work is over seems almost unbearable. The constant process of packing and unpacking and moving camp from one hot place to another, varied by having one's carts overturned in a river and all one's tents and kit spoilt, is not without its inconveniences. Taking it all round, the district officer leads a most useful life, but in spite of the pleasantness of being in tents at Christmas time when friends come out for a few days' holiday in the jungle it is a responsible, hard, and trying life.

It is also by no means an inexpensive one. The bungalow has to be kept up at the station, and a separate set of furniture and household equipage maintained for the camp. A married officer may often have over two-thousand rupees invested in tents alone, and as every one knows, tents are always wearing out and having to be repaired or renewed. Several horses have to be kept up for the work, and large sums have to be paid away for carts to carry about the camp. Supplies cannot be obtained in the villages, and a regular commissariat has to be organised for the tour. Extra servants are needed, and it goes without saying that a life of this kind necessitates a thousand incidental expenses. But while this work which Government exacts from its servants is laborious and often irksome, it has always treated them handsomely in the matter of expense. It has provided them with a fixed monthly travelling allowance, which fairly covers all reasonable expenses involved in travelling. If an officer goes in for strict economy he may perhaps save considerably out of it. But if a married officer lives in ordinary comfort in the districts he certainly spends it all. Government has recognised that the life is hard; the work has been well paid for and faithfully and thoroughly done. To cut down the allowances to any considerable extent would entail a great deal of hardship. But to change the fixed monthly allowance to so much a mile, as has been suggested, would have a distinctly bad effect upon the character of the work done. From our description of district life it is clear that the expense consists in great measure of items of outlay, and varies little with the number of miles actually travelled. To estimate what it has cost an officer to move his camp for any given distance is impossible. The monthly expenses can only be approximately arrived at. It would be a retrograde movement to find officers stinted when they have a right to expect generous treatment, and making unnecessary journeys in order to run up travelling allowance bills. It has been said that under the existing system those make most money who travel least. The objection is a weak one. It is not a question of any particular officer making money; the desideratum is to get the work best done. There is quite enough supervision now to ensure the work being excellently done, and a tendency to shirk it is happily unknown. The system affects not only European and high native officers, but the vast host of subordinates, such as police head-constables and the clerks who are indispensable to district officers, all of whom get their monthly batta. To interfere with the travelling allowance of these officials would be to run the risk of their preying on the poorer ryots. It is to be hoped that even at the eleventh hour the Government will be more considerate in their economies than they appear disposed to be.

A diligent student of the *Government Gazette* in Madras has had his eye for some time past upon the lists of persons subject to the income-tax with which the pages of that not always interesting publication have been adorned, and he discovers that most of the merchants and sowcars are therein represented as in the enjoyment of an income of Rs. 500 per annum, the fateful figure at which the tax begins its pocket-touching operations. As the appearance of the names of these people in the list implies that the figure set down against them is not the figure at which they have returned their income, but that at which it has been assessed, it seems evident that there must be not a few people in Madras following the honoured profession of money-lenders who have reason to be thankful to the administrators of the tax. We say nothing of the merchants, but if in any town the majority of them are not called upon to pay upon a larger scale of profits than one of Rs. 41-12 per month, nothing ought to be heard there about harshness in the levying of this little appreciated impost. And our Marwari friends, though it is a delicate question to raise,—are most of those of them who are fine gentlemen enough to be put upon the honourable list of contributors to the income-tax—so sparing in their demands upon the people whom they oblige that they live upon this same beggarly pittance of Rs. 41-12? We can appreciate the more than Christian considerateness which has led the Madras authorities to deal thus tenderly with those people. But it is difficult nevertheless to picture them living in the honourable poverty which is implied in these estimates. The Marwari's neighbours all the country over take so keen an interest in the welfare of these friends in need that we are persuaded that any measure which would conveniently establish the fact that they are living in much greater prosperity than the Madras assessments represent would be decidedly popular. It is suggested that justice would be done to the Marwari—and to the Treasury—if some method were introduced for registering all his transactions, and for making unregistered loans irrecoverable by law. The Marwari is constitutionally shy, and does not like to boast of the good things that he does for himself. He might not like to pose, even in the unconspicuous shade of an official register, as a man to whom Gunesh, the Lord of Abundance, had been more kind than to his neighbours. And yet, other things being equal, there might be an advantage in making light of his modesty. A registration of loan transactions would give the authorities as good a basis as need be for ascertaining the profits of a class who, with all the service that they do to the public, have no special claims to be exempted from their fair share of the public burdens. There may be practical difficulties in the way, about which, however, it would be sufficient to hear what the Small Causes Court judges and a few officials experienced in the civil work of the Mofussil Courts might have to say. The fee, of course, should be no larger than would be necessary to cover the cost of registration, for it would be certain to come out of the borrower's pocket whoever was held liable for it, and it would be well to avoid adding to his burdens. The Marwari might consider himself a member of a harassed interest if the little formality of registration were insisted on; but it might be explained to him that the object of the arrangement was to avoid invidious inquiries into his transactions. We shall never do justice to him so long as we class him amongst the commoner herd who are deemed to be passing rich on five hundred rupees a year. As well might we credit him with an income of four hundred and ninety-nine rupees fifteen annas, and let him escape altogether.

The police authorities of the City of London have spread the net in the sight of the Socialist bird, and over and above the ordinary unwisdom of that proceeding they have spread it so long beforehand that the bird must have become contemptuously familiar with it. Lord Mayor's Day is still a fortnight hence, and yet Mr. Hyndman and his friends have for more than a week been in possession of the information that they are not to be permitted to associate themselves with the street dog and the costermonger's donkey cart in bringing up the rear of the Lord Mayor's Show. The consequence is that in the interval a lively correspondence is going on between Mr. Hyndman and the Chief of the City Police, in which, from the merely letter-writing point of view, Mr. Hyndman is necessarily getting the better of it. Everybody knows why the police authorities have forbidden the procession of the unemployed. The Chief of the City Police does not want to have a repetition eastward of Temple Bar of the riots by which the unemployed of London last winter demonstrated to the tradesmen and well-to-do of the West End the truth of the maxim that "*ventre affamé n'a pas d'oreilles*"—nor scruples either. With the unfortunate experience of Sir Edmund Henderson to go by it is not surprising that the City Police authorities should think it better that the unemployed of London should bear in peace the pains of unemployment than that they should spoil the Lord Mayor's Show by parading their emptiness in the rear of aldermen, common councillors, and others filled with good things. If they believe that there is reason to anticipate a disturbance in Cheapside the public will be slow to take it from Mr. Hyndman that their fears are groundless. The mistake that has been made has not been in the policy that they have decided upon, but in their excessive anxiety to give Mr. Hyndman and his friends early information of it. A formal prohibition of the procession on the night before Lord Mayor's Day would have satisfied all the necessities of the case, and would possibly have saved trouble. As it is the unemployed, who having nothing to do will have all the greater opportunity of organizing their demonstration, will doubtless spend the time that remains to them in preparing to make their show as imposing as possible. The essential condition of success in dealing with a mob is in taking it by surprise; it will never do to enter into correspondence with it, acquaint it with your plan and ask it to be so good as to give up its own. We wonder whether Lord Randolph Churchill's newly-discovered Home Secretary has concurred with the action of the City Police. If he has we may have Mr. Matthews imitating the strange proceedings of Mr. Spencer Walpole and shedding tears over some broken windows in Cheapside as that over-sensitive Home Secretary shed tears over the broken palings of Hyde Park.

The trials in England of various explosives as bursting charges of shell show us how endless are the attempts to get ahead of other nations in the science of war, and how very seldom any substance can be found that can practically beat that very old-fashioned compound called gunpowder, and that chemical mixtures always fail more or less in their results. When the water shell was introduced, in which a small bursting charge of powder exploded in a closed vessel filled with water and caused the shell to explode by suddenly applied hydraulic pressure, it was rejected on the ground that it was too powerful, and shattered the shell into such minute pieces that they did very little damage, and somewhat the same objection may be urged against all detonating explosives, for their very violence makes their effect local. The new "Gruson shell" is worked on chemical principles. There are two bottles, one containing nitric acid and one metadinitrobenzole, and a fuze containing potassium, which three chemicals explode violently on the shock of impact. The destructive effect of this shell, is immense, but it is not considered safe as a violent shock might explode it prematurely, besides which the explosives take up so much room, that, size for size, a shell will hold twice as much gun-cotton as chemicals, and consequently the force is on the side of the gun-cotton. But the difficulty with gun-cotton is that the wet-cotton is often blown out of the shell by the force of the primer before it has time to explode, thus causing great loss of force. Blasting gelatine when used in a shell has a greater penetrating power than gun-cotton, but its smashing force is not so great, while it is more difficult to manufacture. On the whole it has been found that gunpowder does nearly as much damage as anything else, while the only other substance which is of practical use under the conditions of actual warfare is gun-cotton.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

Oct. 8.

The two political events of the last week are unquestionably the speech of Lord Randolph Churchill at Dartford and that of Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden. Neither of those remarkable pronouncements tells the world anything which careful observers did not know before, but they render the situation more clear in its outlines and indicate fairly enough what we are to look for in the course of the next couple of years—always excepting, of course, the impossible and the unforeseen, which as a rule upset all sober and matter-of-fact calculations. Who on last Saturday morning would have dreamed that Lord Randolph Churchill would before night have slain and buried "Old Toryism," and pledged the Government to regard the bond which united Mr. Chamberlain and his Radicals with the Conservatives as the one link of safety to which all else, even British policy in regard to the new Russian aggression in the Balkan peninsula should give way? No one imagined that such an evolution was possible, much less that it was at hand, and that the Conservative papers on the Monday morning would acquiesce in it as inevitable.

The programme promulgated at Dartford is not very original; it is borrowed very freely from Mr. Chamberlain's Radical programme, which was issued before the dissolution of the last Parliament but one. There is to be local self-government in England and Scotland and afterwards in Ireland; the farmers will be eased in the matter of tithes, which it appears the landlords will be asked to pay. Mr. Jesse Collings, who is one of the Unionist allies, will get his three acre allotments for the working man; the cow being reserved for some future occasion. Ireland having absorbed too much of the attention of Parliament for fifteen years past, will be now expected to stand aside and let this radical programme be carried through for the pacification of England. But first and foremost there will be a drastic measure of clôture, which will keep Parliament quiet while the Ministry is proposing these and such like reforms. A bare majority of members will be able to close any debate at any time, the tact, experience and skill of the Government rendering the innovation quite compatible with the preservation of the old Parliamentary control over public business. This is the principle of "everything for the people; nothing by the people" writ large. The only inconvenience which may be experienced by those who propose it is that the machinery will be very easily worked against themselves if fortune ever prove unkind, and they have to sit on the Opposition benches, while a "mechanical majority" sits on the Speaker's right. But unquestionably the arrangement will give to the leader of the House of Commons the right to stop disagreeable discussion and pass all measures without delay or idle debate, a power he never had before. He will be able to say, as Louis XIV. did, *l'etat c'est moi*. The only question will be who will be then leader of the House? Everything is, by the hypothesis, to depend on the support of two men, who will not give that support except on the condition that they are to be considered before any interest, internal or external, which may have to be dealt with by the Ministry nominally responsible to the country. There seems to be an inherent weakness in this position, which cannot fail to lead to curious complications before all is done that is set down in the new programme.

The boldness, not to say recklessness, with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as the mouthpiece of the Government, denounced the "conspiracy," that is to say the intervention of the Czar in Bulgaria, which led to the deposition of Prince Alexander, as "cowardly and brutal," will make a sensation in Europe, as it has made in London. Prince Bismarck will make a note of it. But whether it will conduce to a better spirit in St. Petersburg or render Alexander III. more conciliator, than before, may be doubted. His Imperial Majesty may like to be denounced publicly as a coward and a brute, or he may not. Diplomacy, however, gains a great deal in force by this frank enlargement of its punctilious and somewhat restricted vocabulary.

The speech which Mr. Gladstone delivered to the municipal deputations conveying to him the freedom of four Irish cities was a carefully prepared manifesto. Though addressed to his visitors from Ireland it was evidently intended to influence English opinion, and to give confidence to the Liberals throughout Great Britain. It was an expressive and skilful exposition. The prophecy of the speedy triumph of the cause with which he has identified his name and fortunes would perhaps scarcely have been hazarded but for the confession of doubt and apprehension which his most thorough-going opponents have allowed to mar their reiterated declarations that the question has been irrevocably decided by the result of the last General Election. The mutual protestations of the Ministerialists and the dissident Liberals that they will sink every question, domestic, foreign, political or financial, rather than run the chance of letting Mr. Gladstone get back to the Treasury Bench, shows that there is a perception of future danger, and that the confidence so loudly professed in the finality arrived at, is feigned rather than felt. In this point of view, Mr. Gladstone's strongly expressed conviction that the question is not closed, and that it will certainly be reopened in the not distant historical future, by either the one side or the other, and then settle in the general sense of his proposals, may have a potent influence in giving a new and unwelcome direction to the course of things in the next Session of Parliament. The Irish difficulty will be found on the threshold, as it was found on those of the preceding Parliaments; and the measures intended to facilitate the shelving of it for a couple of Sessions will have to be relegated to the more convenient season, which is so slow to arrive in most sublunary affairs.

Of course, if we could all have our way things would go more smoothly. For one thing Mr. Gladstone might be hanged. This receipt has been urged in my hearing by so many and such sagacious politicians that I am inclined to think it might prove a remedy. That the right honourable gentleman the member for Midlothian is the sole cause of the *malaise* of the body politic is an accepted clause of the creed of every man of sense and public spirit. Get rid of him and we get rid of everything that is unpleasant and untoward. The worst of it is that the Irish question existed before Mr. Gladstone was born, and will probably continue to exist even after he is hanged, since hanged he is to be. But barring that remedy, there is not much likelihood of any present amelioration of the state of affairs in Ireland. I have now for some two or three months been engaged in what an American would term "sampling the country!" I have been north and south and east and west, and I think I know as much perhaps as General Buller or anybody else of its condition and present prospects. I am confirmed by the more recent observations in my first impression that the state of the country is worse in every respect than it was five years ago, when I last made a tour through it. For one thing the isolation and abandonment of what used to be the *classes dirigeantes* have become more pronounced, and their situation in every way more pitiable and more hopeless. They believed five years ago in coercion as a raft of safety; the experience since attained, has destroyed their confidence in that refuge. A large landowner in the South told me that if this winter saw a new Coercion law and a new "no rent" decree, there would not be a landlord left in Ireland in three years. I said that Coercion and "No Rent" had both been tried five years ago, and the landlords were not destroyed; he answered that the tension was so great that both sides gave way a little and matters did not go to extremes; but that, as a matter of fact, the backbone of the landlords was then broken. They were as a class hopelessly unable to meet their liabilities, and a new refusal to pay rent would push them over the brink. They did not want coercion, he said; it made their position so obnoxious in the eyes of the population at large, that it rendered any give and take impossible, and it was war to the knife. A landlord in the North said that in 1881 not a man of them all ever dreamt that the population would organize and paralyze the landlords and make them helpless. He doubted whether coercion did not help the agitators; to be sent to jail was to get into the House of Commons and become a popular hero. I found every proprietor quite prepared to give up the contest and sell his land, if anyone would buy it. But that is the difficulty; the fall in the value of produce has been so heavy, and threatens to be so much greater that no one ventures to close with what might be tempting offers. Besides in the existing political crisis no one desires to tie up his means in land operations which may or may not be successful. The money is banked to wait for developments; the deposits were never so large; landlords and tenants do not spend a shilling fearing that the future may be worse even than the present time. Contrary to expectation the landlords are not taking advantage to any great extent of the unlimited police and military aid in effecting great evictions. They prefer to agree to abatements of some 20 per cent., and the balance is generally forthcoming. If this spirit of accommodation continue the winter may be tided over without disturbance on any great scale. But the economic situation is one that cannot be possibly prolonged indefinitely. The Government is anxious to get the tenants to buy out the landlords, but the tenants are not prepared to give the 20 years' purchase at the judicial rents, and so there is a dead-lock. However, some purchases have been made, and more may be expected, if some unlucky turn be not given to things. But no one can tell what may happen from month to month.

G. G.

ENGINEER AND DISTRICT WORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We seem to have got nearly to the end of all that can be said about cutting each other's pay in the interest of the nation; but there are two matters that have, I think, passed without the notice they deserve. The first is the attack of your correspondent "R. H." upon the European Engineers, who, according to him, are "kid-glove" persons, whose chief qualification is a knowledge of "French of Atte Bowe" (*sic*).

It may fairly be presumed that he meant that the Engineers referred to could read French, but not "talk" it. As French is not much spoken in this Presidency, but French works on Engineering science are valuable all over the world, one would think that this was not a very bad state of things. As for the "kid-glove" phrase, it is simply an unmerited insult to a set of officers to whom that phrase is less applicable perhaps than to any others in the Presidency. Of the Royal Engineers now employed in our districts, many wear decorations fairly won on arduous field service, and I and many others who have seen something of district work have witnessed the courage and endurance of the Civil Engineers in affairs by flood and field of a sort which, I think, must be foreign to "R. H.'s" knowledge of that sort of duty. The records of the Poona Hunt, and the traditions of the sportsmen of Khandeish, Kanara, and Kaira, do not bear out this "kid-glove" theory. And I for one was present when the troops were sent down to Karachi to embark for Egypt over the Indus Valley line, then breached in a dozen places, and saw the exertions and exposure that were the lot of the Engineers there, working day and night with little shelter and no regular food in a temperature of 112° without failure and without complaint. Of all the officers of Government here none have more and harder rough-work than these "kid-glove" Engineers, and none do it better, though their allowance rules are neatly calculated to make it more profitable to neglect the out-of-door inspections than to attend to them; and the pay is far from high. Another correspondent (or the same?), does not quite see the use of the Superintendent of Coast Guard and the establishment of yachts connected with that service. Now, apart from preventive duties of the Coast Guard establishment, it happens to be charged with the maintenance of all lighthouses, buoys, beacons, and so forth, outside of Bombay and Karachi; and is in fact the "Trinity House" of the Presidency. Were it done away with, I suppose these would be left to the Local Boards, or to "R. H.'s" district contractor, and a very pretty mess would be made of them, and a pretty loss of life and property we might look for. To be sure the life would be the life of poor native boatmen for the most part, and the property that of native merchants, but these have some claim to protection; and the first time that a steamer or big sailing ship was lost for want of a buoy or light, we should hear something about being penny wise and pound foolish.—Yours, &c.,

KESWAL.

TELEGRAMS.

REPORTED RISING IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 28.

It is reported that a serious rising has occurred among the tribes at and around Ghuznee.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Viceroy and Suite left this morning for Bhawalpur.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 28.

On the 20th the Amir held an imposing Durbar for the formal reception of the Boundary Comission. On the 21st they were entertained at a banquet at His Highness' Palace, on the 23rd there was a review of the troops, and on the 24th the party left Kabul, and made the first stage, Butkhak, and expect to meet the Viceroy at Lahore. Throughout the visit the party received every civility and respect from the Amir and his people.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THREATENED RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF A BULGARIAN PORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 27.

The Russian journals state that the troops on board the Russian cruisers will occupy Varna unless the Russian subjects there are released.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 27.

The correspondence which has passed between England and Russia regarding the Afghan frontier question, extending from 1872 to 1885, has been officially published here.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PARIS, OCT. 27.

M. de Laboulaye, the French Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, has been transferred to St. Petersburg to fill a similar position there in succession to General Appert, who had been recalled by the French Government some time ago.

The filling up of the appointment so long vacant is regarded as a symptom of close friendship between Russia and the French Republic.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

PARIS, OCT. 28.

The *Siècle*, in discussing the Egyptian Question, endorses the remarks of the *Temps*, and says it is no question of summoning England to evacuate Egypt.

THE SOCIALISTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

The Chief of the City of London Police has forbidden the intended procession of the unemployed, under the auspices of the Social Democratic Federation, which was to follow in the wake of the Lord Mayor's Show on the 9th proximo, as he feels sure that it will lead to a violent and disgraceful breach of the peace.

Mr. Hyndman, on behalf of the Socialists, has replied demanding what authority the Chief of the City of London Police has for forbidding the intended demonstration.

THE SPECIAL SWEEPSTAKE.

The special Newmarket Sweepstake of £1,000 each, which was to have been run for by Ormonde, Melton and Bard, has been abandoned.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, OCT. 27.

News has been received here that the force of Pondos, which had assembled on the border after their invasion of Xesibeland, has dispersed, and everything for the present is quiet in that region.

THE ZULULAND PROTECTORATE.

The Natalians are demanding their right to assume the protectorate over Zululand, but the Hon. E. Stanhope, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dissents from it.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 28.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Siam, with the English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 this morning; and the same Company's s.s. Ballaarat, bound for Colombo and Calcutta, at 2 this afternoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, OCT. 27.

The Italian Mail steamer Archimede, which left Bombay, homeward bound on the 20th instant, arrived here at noon to-day.

COLOMBO, OCT. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with the China and Australian Mails, left here at 3 p.m. to-day, for Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, OCT. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, OCT. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅜
4 „ „	74¼
3 „ Consols for Account	100⅞
3 „ Sterling Loan	100⅜
4 „ French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	45 11-16
Exchange on India 60d. st.	1·6
Arrival.—Cascapedia.	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

(OCTOBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
BERNE, Oct. 25.—Line Bangkok Saigon interrupted.
SIMLA, OCT. 27.—Mauritius Mail closes at Aden noon, Sunday 31st.
BERNE, Oct. 27.—Cable Chio Tenedos interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 27.	
10 p.m.	80·2
THURSDAY, OCT. 28.	
6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	83·8
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	83·3

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN has been allowed privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, Mr. W. Lee-Warner will act as Chief Secretary to Government during his absence.

THE sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to the appointment of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara in addition to his other duties. This is a temporary arrangement.

MR. E. C. COX has been appointed to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Poona district on being relieved by Mr. Goldsmid as Acting Superintendent in the Kolaba district.

MR. A. C. TREVOR, C.S., Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed furlough for one year.

MR. A. S. MORIARTY, C.S., has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months without pay.

SIX months' extension of furlough has been granted to Mr. W. H. A. Wallinger, Deputy Conservator of Forests.

THE following appointments are notified:—Mr. S. M. Fraser to be Assistant Collector, Nasik, on his return from sick leave; Mr. J. A. Baines to continue on special duty in connection with the Income-Tax Act on the pay and allowances of his appointment as acting First Assistant Collector, Dharwar; Mr. J. H. Todd to be First Assistant Collector, Rutnagherry; and Mr. W. P. Symonds to be Assistant Collector, Poona.

THE Commander-in-Chief arrived at Umballa on Tuesday morning, and was received officially. He was to remain till Thursday, when the Viceroy was expected.

THE Countess of Dufferin, accompanied by Major Cooper, A.D.C., reached Lucknow on Wednesday morning. Lord Clandeboye, it is feared, is suffering from typhoid fever.

MORE or less rain in all districts of the Presidency proper during the week ending the 26th inst. The crops have been slightly damaged by untimely rainfall in parts of the Deccan, and of the districts of Thana, Ratnagiri and Broach. The reaping of kharif crops and rabi sowing continue almost everywhere. Fever prevails in parts of twelve, and cattle-disease in parts of ten districts, and small-pox and cholera in parts of one district.

IT is proposed that the Agricultural Department of Bengal should be abolished. The local Government, however, is understood to be opposed to the step. The matter is now under consideration.

THE net amount of Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first six months of the current financial year, was Rs. 49,74,000, as compared with Rs. 51,24,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE twelve regiments of the Madras Army serving at present in Burma have 88 officers, or an average of 7·3 actually present with them. Of these, however, 16 have less than three years' service and 14 less than five years' service, while the average number of officers in each regiment of more than five years' service is 4·8. One of the regiments, however, has only six officers present, of whom four have less than three years' service. It has already been found necessary to attach to these regiments on service 19 officers from the other regiments of the Madras Army remaining in India, and it is expected that 20 more will soon have to be sent. This will leave only 78 officers with the regiments remaining in this country, or an average of 3·9 per regiment.

A PARIS money-changer has just been mysteriously robbed of money, bonds and diamonds. He had sent, via Dieppe and Newhaven, to a London firm some chests containing bonds of a value of 300,000 francs, 50,000 francs in gold, and some diamonds estimated to be worth another 50,000 francs, making a total of 400,000 francs, or £16,000. They have gone. How, when, where, is not known. This very romantic case will give a fine chance to both English and French Lecoqs, if any of the race survive, for no one knows whether the chests were spirited away in France, or in England, or during the passage from Dieppe to Newhaven.

THE way in which "dear old Scotland" receives her political education is pointed out by a correspondent. The Dundee *Evening Telegraph*, for example, published a very unfavourable leading article on Lord Randolph Churchill's Dartford speech, but neither gave a single line of the speech itself, nor any report of the proceedings.

LONDON is shortly to be honoured with the visit of a really black prince, blacker than Cetewayo. His name is most euphonious, Diaoulok Karamokoko. He is the son of the great Senegalese Emperor Samory. His age is but nineteen. His tastes towards European ladies are said to be barbaric. His stay in Paris, where he was the admired of all admirers, who were legion, may account for this. He takes a most intelligent interest, it is said, in all he sees, and his observations prove him to be possessed of good mental qualities. His manners are gentle and affable. He wears the national costume, consisting of loose pantaloons, a silken vest, and a cloak of rich velvet, purple in hue. A sort of silver-tissue smoking cap forms his head dress. Like the late King Cetewayo, Diaoulok Karamokoko keeps a diary.

HERE is another *mot* attributed to the late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Dean Howson was preaching at St. Mary's. Coming out a friend said, you were looking very thoughtful during the sermon, Master. "Yes," he said, "I was thinking what a very clever man Mr. Conybeare must be." Conybeare and Howson's "Life of St. Paul" had not long appeared.

THE magisterial proceedings in the Traill case at Calcutta have concluded. Mr. Traill has elected to be tried by a jury. He has therefore been formally committed for trial on the minor charges of causing grievous hurt and causing hurt.

THE Geneva papers record the death in that city, at the ripe age of seventy-three, of a once well-known British public servant, Mr. Skene. After serving his country in the Army he became Special Commissioner at Samos, and afterwards Consul at Aleppo. He distinguished himself in the Crimean war, when he raised a corps of Irregular Cavalry, at the head of which he fought with great gallantry and was very severely wounded. After the war he resumed his post at Aleppo and took a leading part in several political missions in Syria and Asia Minor. Mr. Skene had for many years been a resident at Geneva, where he was both popular and respected, and the *Journal de Genève* pays a feeling tribute to his memory, which shows the esteem in which he was held in a wider circle than that of his own countrymen. In 1856, Mr. Skene's daughter married the Rev. Dr. Thompson, now Archbishop of York.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. F. NICHOLSON has been promoted to be Captain in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Lieutenant H. H. Deane to be Captain of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps.

LIEUTENANT ALFRED HENRY ROBERT MILNE, 1st Royal Scots, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant William Ayerst, 2nd North Staffordshire, Officiating Wing Officer, 25th Bombay Infantry, have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. HIBBERT, Assistant Commissary General, has been granted sick leave in India for 182 days.

THE following officers have been granted extension of leave on medical certificate:—Major W. J. LeBreton, three months; Captain W. St. L. Chase, V.C., three months; Captain G. F. Francis, six months; and Colonel J. R. Maunsell, R.E., two months.

BRIGADE-SURGEON C. R. COLSTON has retired from the Indian Medical Service.

PREVIOUS to the retirement of Major-Genera Leslie, R.A., late Inspector-General of Artillery in India, the Artillery Staff at Army Head-Quarters consisted of an Inspector-General of Artillery, whose duty it was to travel about during the cold weather, accompanied by his Brigade-Major of Artillery, and inspect the various batteries throughout India. His tours were so arranged that he inspected most batteries at least once in every two or three years. In addition to the Inspector-General and his Brigade-Major, there were a Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery, of the rank of Colonel, with an Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery, a Major. The Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery was the channel of communication with the Commander-in-Chief for all Artillery matters, and took his orders direct from His Excellency. It is now proposed to re-arrange these four appointments, and in place of four Artillery officers at Army Head-Quarters, *viz.*, an Inspector-General of Artillery, with a Brigade Major, a Deputy Adjutant-General and an Assistant Adjutant-General, to have only two, *viz.*, an Inspector-General of Artillery, who will also be the confidential adviser of the Commander-in-Chief in all Artillery matters, and work directly under His Excellency's orders, and so combine the offices of Inspector-General and Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery, and an Assistant Adjutant-General of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, who will, under the orders of the Inspector-General, carry on the work of the office. The Inspector-General of Artillery will be liable for inspection duty, as the late Inspector-General, at the orders of the Commander-in-Chief; and for inspection duties he will be granted the services of a Brigade-Major during the time his inspections may continue. It is believed that Colonel Alfred Johnson, C.B., R.A., will fill the appointment of Inspector-General of Artillery under the new arrangement, with a Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery not yet named, as his Assistant Adjutant-General.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior, Captain R. Haselwood, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the Europe mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W G Le Mesurier, Mr H W Dawe, Captain F W Attree

FOR LONDON.

Mr E de C Williams, Mr Flower

FOR SUEZ.—Colonel Upperton, CB

FOR ADEN.—Mr and Mrs Cursetji Hormusji Mistri.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending the 26th instant.—Karachee.—River at Kotri on 25th, eight feet against seven feet eleven inches on same date last year. Fever and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachee 24, 30 and 32, and Ghorabari nil, 20 and 18 respectively.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing continue. Fever and cough in nine and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat and jowari 28 and 38 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting continued. River at Kotri on 25th, yesterday, 7 feet 11 inches against the same quantity on same date last year. Fever in eleven, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 26, bajri 40, rice white 20 and red 26 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif reaping and rabi sowing continue. Fever slight. Wheat 26, rice 20, bajri 42, and jowari 42 pounds per rupee.

Ahemdabad.—Rain 15 cents, total 33 inches 35 cents. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi continue. Light showers of rain in all talukas throughout the district except Parantij and Viramgam. Slight fever in Dholka Taluka. Wheat 34 and bajri 32 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain in Godhra 1 inch 3 cents, Dohad 1 inch 79 cents, Kalol 60 cents. Halol 71 cents and Jahlod 2 inches 5 cents. Rice reaping progressing. Rain very timely for rabi, but damaging early-sown and cut crops. Wheat 23, bajri 36 and maize 68 pounds. Fever in Jhalod.

Kaira.—Rain at Kaira 26 cents, Thasra 2 inches 65 cents, Nadiad 1 inch 59 cents, Borsad 40 cents, A'nand 26 cents, Matar 23 cents, and Kapadvanji 10 cents. Sky cloudy. Reaping of kharif crops progressing in the district; sowing of rabi crops commenced in Mehmadabad, Nadiad and Matar Talukas. Fever throughtout the district except in A'nand Taluka. Bajri 31¼, wheat 24¼ and rice 20 pounds.

Broach.—Rain in Broach 3 inches 38 cents, total 43 inches, in Vagra 1 inch 3 cents, in A'mod 1 inch 40 cents, in Jambusar 1 inch 90 cents, Anklesvar 3 inches 39 cents, and Hansot 1 inch 50 cents. Owing to this rabi wheat will have to be re-sown in several places, and grass already cut has been damaged in many places. Slight fever in Vagra, Amod and Jambusar Talukas. Rice 21 bajri 29 and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Harvesting of kharif and preparations for rabi crops commenced in some talukas. Slight fever in Bardoli Taluka. Jowari 35 and nagli 47 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather warm and cloudy. Rain all over the district, varying from 4 inches 75 cents in Bhusaval to 32 cents in Amalner; sowing of rabi progressing; cotton and bajri have been partially injured by the rain of this week. Fever in five talukas. Wheat 33 pounds and 12 tolas and bajri 45 pounds 8 tolas.

Nasik.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 3 inches 15 cents in Nandgaon, minimum 64 cents in Igatpuri. Kharif crops, especially bajri, damaged by rain; rabi sowing in progress in Nasik, Niphad, Nandgaon and Baglan Talukas, in other talukas it is retarded owing to the rainfall. Public health generally good. Wheat 28⅞ bajri 36 29-40 and rice 20 33-40.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 24th, total of week 12 cents, total to date 99·10, being 28·99 inches above average. Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 20th and 21st, 1° cool from 22nd to 25th and *nil* on 26th. Vapour in air normal on 20th and 23rd, excessive on all other days. Abnormal wind southerly and strong from 20th to 22nd, south-westerly on 23rd and 26th, wind normal on all other days. Thunderstorm on 24th.

Thana.—Rain 70 cents, total 115 inches 52 cents. Reaping of kharif in progress; slight injury to reaped crops lying on the spot, owing to recent rain. Cholera in Bassein Taluka, case one fatal; small-pox in Karjat Taluka, cases eight; fever in five and cattle-disease in one taluka.—Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 25th instant].—Rain 8 cents, total 100 inches 23 cents. Slight fever in Alibag, Pen, Panvel and Roha Talukas; cattle-disease in Alibag, Panvel, Roha, Mangaon and Mahad Talukas. Crops good; corn ripe for reaping. Rice second sort 24 pounds 32 tolas, and tur dal second sort 19 pounds 30 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain in all talukas. Standing crops good on the whole; rabi sowing almost completed. Excessive rain in Sholapur, Barsi, Karmala and Malsiras Talukas. Cattle-disease in parts of Barsi Taluka. Jowari 73 lbs. 15 totals and bajri 49 lbs. 35 tolas.

Satara.—Standing kharif crops very good; harvesting of bajri continues; rabi sowing nearly completed. Public health very good. Bajri 39·32 and jowari 43·33 pounds.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in Bijapur 60 cents, minimum in Indi 5 cents, none in Sindgi, Badami and Hungund. Gram and wheat sowing nearly completed; bajri reaping in progress. Jowari 69 and bajri 58 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 1 inch 98 cents, total 38 inches 47 cents; none at Gokak and Hukeri, elsewhere from 2 inches 80 cents in Athni to 10 cents in Chikodi and Parasgad. Rice crops good, except in Sampgaon Taluka, where they have considerably suffered from insufficiency of rain; kharif crops doing well everywhere; bajri being reaped in Athni and Gokak Talukas; and gram and wheat are being sown in Chikodi, Parasgad and Athni Talukas. Jowari 47 and bajri 48 pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 5 cents, total 119 inches 47 cents. Reaping of mahan, paddy and varkas crops commenced throughout the district. Paddy slightly injured in northern Talukas by insects and unnecessary rain. Fever in three and cattle-disease in five talukas. Public health generally good. Nagli 18-17, vari 16-24 and rice 10-51 pounds.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 2 inches 64 cents in Peta Baramati, minimum 29 cents in Purandhar Taluka. Crops good; late fall of rain has slightly injured kharif crops. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Indapur and Haveli Talukas. Bajri 41 and jowari 59 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 52 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Nevasa 3 inches 62 cents, Rahuri 3 inches 31 cents, Shevgaon 2 inches 88 cents, Shrigonda 2 inches 44 cents, Nagar 2 inches 1 cent, Jamkhed 1 inch 93 cents, Akola 1 inch 62 cents, Karjat 89 cents, Kopargaon 35 cents, Sangamner 23 cents, and Parner 20 cents. Kharif reaping nearly finished; crop has suffered from excessive rain which also retards rabi sowings. Public health good. Bajri maximum 70, minimum 42; and jowari maximum 120, minimum 48 pounds.

Dharwar.—Rain at five stations, varying from 1 inch 33 cents in Ron to 6 cents in Ranebennur, none in others. Western talukas require more for rice crops, which are moderate; jowari and other early crops good; sowing of wheat and gram commenced. Fever in Kalghatgi and Bankapur; cattle-disease in Kod. Rice 23 and jowari 56 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 52 cents, total 142 inches 97 cents; Kumta 55 cents, Sirsi 84 cents, and Haliyal 82 cents. Harvest continues on coast and parts of above ghat talukas. Fever in Mundgod; public health generally good; cattle-disease in five talukas. Rice common at Karwar 13, district average 12½ sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather hot; general health fair; fever prevalent. Rain 9 cents, total 35 inches 74 cents. Harvesting of bajri continues. Wheat 33, bajri 30 and jowari 42 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 35 cents, total 20 inches 84 cents. Fever prevailing. Crops good. Bajri 34, jowari 44 and wheat 32 pounds per rupee.

Holloways Ointment and Pills.—Ever Useful. The afflicted by illness should look their diseases fully in the face, and at once seek a remedy for them. A short search will convince the most sceptical that these noble medicaments have afforded ease, comfort, and oftentimes complete recovery, to the most tortured sufferers. The Ointment will cure all descriptions of sores, wounds, bad legs, sprains, eruptions, erysipelas, rheumatism, gout, and skin affections. The Pills never fail in correcting and strengthening the stomach, and in restoring a deranged liver to a wholesome condition, in rousing torpid kidneys to increase their secretion, and in re-establishing the natural healthy activity of of the bowels. Holloway's are *the* remedies for complaints of all classes of society.

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to say for the information of Volunteers, and in reply to questions that have been asked, that I have already applied to the Committee for sanction to an increase of the number of monthly prizes from five to fifteen; and I hope to receive the sanction before the second competition, which is fixed for the 6th November. Should the entries warrant it, the list may in future be still further enlarged. The principle will be not to give large individual prizes, but to offer as many prizes as possible. The main feature of the scheme, and object of the Association, however, should not be overlooked. The chief prizes and the chief distinction to be won consist in the opportunity of gaining a place in the Indian Volunteer Team for Wimbledon each year, for which the thirty men making the highest aggregate scores in any four of the six monthly competitions will be eligible to compete.—Yours, &c.,

W. F. WHITEHEAD, Lt., C. V. R.,
Honorary Secretary.

Calcutta, Oct. 25.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF'S MINUTE.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF concludes his minute on the administration of Madras during his period of office in the following terms:—

I trust that to impartial critics who understand the real needs of this country they may appear to have been in right directions; while I think that this record of them will give readers in England a better idea of the sort of work which is performed by the Indian Provincial Governments, in the second last decade of the nineteenth century, than they could elsewhere obtain.

2. I know that my minute of November 5th, 1884, has been of some little use in that way, both at home and in foreign countries.

3. I trust the document which I am now concluding may produce the same kind of effect upon the same kind of reader.

4. I am not without hope, too, that it may be of service to the collective Government. "One event blots out another," and changes of policy sometimes take place quite insensibly merely from things being allowed to slip out of sight. This is peculiarly the case in India, where every five years there is a complete revolution in the *personnel* by which business is carried on. Much of the "jerkiness" that has been observed in our administration comes not from one Governor deliberately electing to move on lines different from those on which his predecessor moved, but simply from his having no means of authentically knowing on what lines his predecessor did move. It is surely much better that he should know this. His knowing it will not prevent him adopting, if he think fit, an entirely different system.

5. However that may be, certain it is that I could not have drawn up this paper nor taken my share in the changes which it records, without the most cordial and intelligent co-operation from all branches of the Secretariat and from many officers outside it, * a few, but only a few of whom have been incidentally named in its pages. To each and all of them I return my most sincere thanks.

6. There are, I believe, some Europeans, even in India, who would fain inflict, upon the people amidst whom they dwell, all the institutions which have been found to be "blessings" in the West, under circumstances wholly unlike those with which we have to deal in this country They are very welcome to their opinions; but I do not share them, and I fear that they and their disciples, who, because they knew me to be a Liberal in English politics, jumped to the conclusion that they would find me a "viewy" innovator in India, have had some disappointments. They were well warned, however.

7. In my farewell speech to my old constituents in September 1881, I was careful to point out what I considered to be the real difficulties of Indian Government.

8. After some observations upon affairs on the North-West frontier I said:

"The real difficulties are how to govern on European principles with an Asiatic revenue; how to enable a soil which has been unscientifically managed for ages to support a population which is rapidly growing under the British peace; how to bring the natives (to many of whom we are giving a very high education) more into our system of government than has yet been done; how enormously to extend elementary education; how to pour the ideas of the West into the East without causing revolutionary ferment or destroying good which we cannot replace; how to attract ever more and more capital to a country which sorely needs the expenditure of capital; how in short to make the most (not primarily for our own sake, but for the sake of the people who dwell there) of the noble estate which Providence has placed in our hands in Southern Asia: these are the real difficulties of our task. And they are aggravated by the fact that in the nature of things our knowledge must be imperfect. It is a knowledge which has always been increasing for more than a hundred years; but, after all, human faculties are limited, and the vast Continent of India is governed by a mere handful of Europeans. In that portion of India, which is about to pass under my charge, there are a great many districts, presided over each by a single British official. One of these districts is about as big as thirteen of the smaller English counties. How much can the local British Providence see with his own eyes and hear with his own ears in so vast a field of action? The real difficulties are then, as you will readily see, internal difficulties. And there are quite enough of them.

"For myself, I shall have no temptation to devote any part of my attention to those Asiatic (as distinguished from Indian) subjects, which have in former days interested me as a matter of political speculation, as much as most men. My work will be of a purely administrative kind, and my efforts will mainly be directed to give as great an impulse as I can to all the multifarious good influences at work in a country which has been well called the most Indian part of India,—a country larger than the British Isles and inhabited by over thirty millions of people. I am sure I shall have your best wishes in so gigantic and so deeply interesting a task."

9. Nor were these opinions then stated for the first time. As far back as 1869 I had occasion to sum up in a single paragraph my ideas as to our chief duties in India. I quoted it when speaking here about the middle of my period of office, and I now quote it once more as briefly indicating the limits within which nearly all my work as Governor has been advisedly confined:

"What, then," I said, "are our duties? They are far too numerous to detail; but the chief are, I think, these: to keep the peace among two hundred millions of men; to raise the material prosperity of the regions subject to our rule to a point to which they could not possibly have attained while split up amongst countless petty rulers, even if all these petty rulers were as virtuous as that princess whom Sir John Malcolm described as goodness personified; † to pit the intelligence and science of the West against those terrible natural calamities which are the scourge of that portion of the earth's surface; to curb rivers; to cleanse towns; to lead waters through the desert; to make famines as rare as they have become in Europe; to extend geographical and scientific research through every corner of India, and, as occasion serves, through all those countries adjacent to India, for the exploration of which its rulers have facilities not shared by other men; to raise the standard of justice and administration; to impart all Western culture that can be expected to flourish on Indian soil; to make a royal road for every inquirier who wishes to collect whatever of value to mankind at large has, through countless ages, been carved on stone, or stamped on metal, or recorded in manuscripts, or handed down by tradition throughout Southern Asia; to offer to the youth of Britain their choice of a variety of careers, by all of which, in return for good work done to the natives of India, which those natives of India cannot in the present stage of their history do for themselves, an early and honourable independence may be won far more easily than in this country of over crowded professions and fierce competition; to increase the riches of the world by developing, to the fullest possible extent, the resources of one of its most favoured portions; and to hold in no spirit of narrow monopoly, but from the mere necessity of the case, the keys of the gates by which the greater portion of that wealth flows out to bless mankind, to give all other nations an example how a strong race should rule weaker ones: these are some of the principal objects which are within our reach, and towards the attainment of which we are steadily advancing."

10. Other *lustra* may bring other duties as they certainly will bring to the helm of affairs in this Presidency many persons who will fulfil those which I have enumerated with an amount of ability to which I can lay no claim; but I am well assured that they will never bring to the great office which I am soon to vacate, any one who is more attached to India and its inhabitants or more anxious to promote their best interests, according to his lights.

* From no one more than Mr. Tremenheere.
† Ahalia Bai of Indore,

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

FRAUDS ON THE INDIAN AGENCY OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

At the Calcutta Police Court, Mr. Farr, of Messrs Watkins and Co., through Mr. Patell, manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company for India and Ceylon, applied for the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Charles Edward Warner, who was lately manager of the Calcutta business. Three charges had been entered against him, and the alleged facts in connexion with the case were that Warner as manager of the Calcutta business at No. 4, Dalhousie Square, had to receive on behalf of the company monies and to remit the same to Mr. Patell at Bombay. Warner entered the service in December last on a salary of Rs. 85 a month, beside a commission which amounted to about Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, and from time to time received monies and remitted them. The cash-book which was kept by him showed that, on the 18th of October last, there was a sum of Rs. 4,904-3 standing to the credit of the company, and that amount should have been in his hands. That was the first account. On Sunday, the 17th of October one of the doors of the shop in Dalhousie Square was found open by the police on duty there. The police kept watch until Monday morning when the office was opened, Warner being in charge until then. When the police entered the office, accompanied by Warner, it was discovered that the iron safe had been opened, and that the whole of the contents of the safe were gone. Warner stated that he locked up the place on Saturday, and that somebody had broken into it and stolen the money. He also stated that the keys of the shop and of the safe were in his possession, and that no other could obtain access to them. Warner, it was stated, had been indulging in riotous living and had been spending money in excess of his income, and he crowned his doings by leaving Calcutta without any reference, without the knowledge of the manager, and without informing him what he was going to do. On Thursday last he left the house in which he was lodging, saying that he would return on Friday at one o'clock. He had not done so. He left a letter for one of the assistants of the shop, in which a similar statement was made. He left the keys of the office and of the safe, and upon the office being opened, this letter (produced) was found addressed to Mr. Patell, which Mr. Farr read, and which was to the effect that he thought it best to take this step, that was, to leave Calcutta, if not his doings would be brought to light, and would bring disgrace on five families. From enquiries made by the police in the course of this investigation, they found that Warner had spent money very freely of late in buying wines, oilman's stores, billiard-room requisites, &c., from various firms in Calcutta—Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., the Great Eastern Hotel, Kellner & Co., and many other places of business.—and there could be no doubt Mr. Farr said, that for some time past he had been misappropriating monies of the company, and finding various balances against him, and being pressed to account for monies in his hands he had hit upon the expedient of committing a robbery and of leaving the door of his office open to lead to the suspicion that some other person had stolen the money. That was one part of the charge. The next part was, he thought in respect of Rs. 155-2-6. Between the 18th and 21st of October Warner received on behalf of the company a sum of Rs. 265-4-6, and his expenditure on behalf of the company during the same period was Rs. 36, leaving a balance of Rs. 229-4-6. On the premises being opened yesterday in the office safe the only receptacle where the office money was to be found there was a sum of Rs. 74-2 only, there being thus a deficit of Rs 155-2-6. Warner had endeavoured to account for a portion of this money by entering in his name in the cash-book a sum of Rs. 150 as advanced to him on account of salary, his idea apparently being that if it should be found out that he had taken the company's money he would be relieved of all responsiblity as far as this Court was concerned. On Thursday afternoon the office cashier, who saw him take from the safe the sum of Rs. 30, was told that he was taking that sum as an advance. He also told him that he would leave Calcutta, and come back the next day. He at the same time said that Mr. Patell would arrive in Calcutta the following morning, and should he charge him with embezzlement or criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,000 and odd, which had been lost from the office, he might be provided with funds to pay for his defence. Originally Rs. 30 was entered in the book as having been taken by him, but these figures had subsequently been altered by him into Rs. 150. Therefore that formed the subject of the second charge, viz., that between the 18th and 21st of October he had applied to his own use the sum of Rs. 155-2-6, which was the correct cash balance, and had, therefore, become criminally liable. The third charge, Mr. Farr said was this: On the 30th of September Warner purchased jewellery from a jeweller in China Bazar,—one silver chain, one gold ring, one gold chain, and four gold studs for Rs. 70, Rs. 16 being paid in advance, and he (Mr. Farr) would show by the evidence of the cashier of the company that the money for the jewels was paid for out of the office money, and that was the subject of the third charge. It would be found that Warner's salary for September was given to him on the 12th of October, Rs. 85, so that it could not be pretended that the money was paid out of his salary. There were, Mr. Farr said, many other circumstances in the case with which he need not trouble the Court, as he had put forward sufficient materials upon which to be granted a warrant. Mr. Farr said that Warner left his place the night before last, and yesterday a telegram addressed to him arrived. He would ask the Court, and it was in its power, to direct it to be brought into Court, and opened. He only asked that it might be brought, so as to be of some assistance to the police for the purposes of this case. The Court had authority to open a telegram (Mr. Farr here read the agreement between the company and Warner.) He would ask that, in addition to a warrant, a subpœna should issue to the telegraph authorities directing them to bring the telegram. He should have stated that the police had reported that the charge of housebreaking by night as reported to them was returned as a false charge. That was an important element in the case. After Warner had made a report of housebreaking, the police who are thoroughly experienced in the matter, examined the premises for several days, and they were perfectly satisfied that the door was strongly secured from inside, and the only person who could open it was the person possessing the keys, and that person was Warner himself.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Patell, the head manager, was the first witness examined; the book-keeper and the canvasser were next examined. The last witness among other things stated that Warner lived with Inspector Millaud, of the Detective Department, down Halliday Street, up to the 20th instant, after which he removed to No. 33, Sooterkin's Lane, a boarding-house. After the examination of the witnesses his Worship said there were ample materials for a warrant. He accordingly ordered a warrant to issue. He also issued an order to produce the telegram.

THE MINES IN TONQUIN.

IT may be remembered that while M. Jules Ferry was French Premier, M. Bavier Chauffour, his cousin, obtained of the Anamite Government a concession of certain mines in Tonquin. According to that concession M. Bavier Chauffour was bound to hand over to the Viceroy of Tonquin the sum of one hundred thousand piastres in coin before the 31st August, 1886. The King of Anam has since been compelled by the French to annul the convention with M. Chauffour, but the latter is determined not to submit quietly to be thus deprived of what he regards as his right. Determined to carry out the convention he had signed, and refusing to accept the decree annulling it, he freighted a small steamer at Hong-Kong, and arrived at Haiphong on the 21st of August. He had brought the money with him, and, placing it in two carts, proceeded to the Viceroy's residence. That Anamite Mandarin was, it seems, in a state of indescribable excitement at being constrained by the French authorities not to accept the money. M. Bavier Chauffour was, when the mail left, about to leave for Hue, where he was going to renew his offer to the Anamite Court. Several Englishmen of Hong-Kong are partners with M. Bavier Chauffour in this mining concession, and he was accompanied to Haiphong by their representative, the Crown Solicitor at Hong-Kong, two other solicitors, and an engineer. A person who is likely to be correctly informed asserts that after summoning the Court of Hue to fulfil its engagements, M. Bavier Chauffour will have recourse to every legal means to constrain it to do so.

SINGULAR CASE OF RECOVERING THE POWER OF SPEECH.

IN a report, dated Savannah, United States, September 7, the *New York Times* says:—"A strange incident of last week's earthquake shock is the recovery of the power of speech by Miss Mamie Martus, daughter of a retired officer of the regular army. At the close of the war her father was put in charge of Forts Palaski and Jackson, below this city. While at the former fort the daughter, then a bright, intelligent child, had an attack of meningities, which left her voiceless. The best medical skill was obtained, and the father took his afflicted child travelling, but nothing did her any good. She was dumb, but had all the other senses. During the excitement of the first earthquake shock last Tuesday night she in her fright attempted to call her brother. He was frightened himself when he heard her whisper his name. Since then she has gradually regained her voice, and now talks with perfect fluency. She says she was almost delirious with joy when she found she could speak. Her voice was low and her throat sore for three days, and she had trouble in finding words to express her thoughts. It was much like learning a new tounge except that she knew the words, but had forgotten how to pronounce them. City physicians are deeply interested in the case. Their explanation is that the recovery was due to intense mental excitement.

WITNESS BY PROFESSION.

THE *Journal des Debats* of the 28th ultimo contains the following amusing police case, the hero of which deserves a place in the next *Comedie Humaine*:—

"With the air of a man who respects himself, although his nose was red, and in decent clothes, although they were somewhat worn, Alcibiades Miredoux made his appearance yesterday in a police court.

"M. Barbier, the Magistrate: Miredoux, you are thirty-seven. You live in furnished lodgings. What is your profession?

"Defendant: Sir, I have had misfortunes. My career has been full of obstructions, and I have taken refuge in a speciality. Just now I am a witness.

"Magistrate: A witness! What do you mean? You have insulted, and even threatened, a member of the police force; you appear here as a defendant on a criminal charge.

"Defendant (smiling): I beg your pardon; there is some mistake. I referred to my profession. I repeat, I am a witness.

"Magistrate: A witness!—for whom?

"Defendant: A witness for everybody. I stroll about the neighbourhood of registry offices, and I am always at the service of those families who come to register a birth or a death, or even a marriage. Sir, let any one have gone through a course of philosophical training, and they will know to what an extent great grief—or, indeed, great joy—troubles our faculties. You have depended upon a relative who has not kept the appointment; you do not know what to do—a witness, a witness! You hunt for one with all your might and main. A witness is wanted. You have forgotten to secure a witness. I introduce myself. I offer my assistance, and as I have a certain pleasing appearance—(Laughter.)

"Magistrate: And that brings you in—?

"Defendant: Well, sometimes twenty sous, sometimes ten, sometimes a humble pint! There are some 'swells' who have given me as much as three francs. The best time for me is when the party have no foolish pride, and they ask me to the wedding breakfast, or to the christening, or to the little refreshments after the interment of the deceased. This is how it happened: You see the police-officer interfered with me in the exercise of my business, and that put me out of temper—besides, I must confess that I was a trifle elevated—

"Magistrate: And you insulted him—you even raised your hand to strike him?

"Defendant: Goodness gracious, no! Not to strike him, only to recover my hat from his grasp. You should have seen how he clutched it. My hat! why, my hat is my livelihood!

"The police-officer is now heard.

"Officer: There are six or eight individuals like the defendant always hanging about the registry, obstructing the entrance. This one is the worst of the lot. He accosted every one who got out of a carriage: he seized them by the hand or laid hold of a button of their coats. I told him more than once to be off, but he always answered, 'They are my people, I'm one of the family.' (Laughter.) At last up comes a wedding. He wanted to hand out the bride, and hung on to the coach. I had to pull him off by force, and then he called me all the names he could lay his tongue to,

"Magistrate: And threatened you with violence?

"Officer: Yes; he shook his fist at me and said, 'I'll give you something for yourself.'

"Magistrate: But he did not strike you?

"Officer: No he didn't dare, because I had his hat, which I had picked up, in one of my hands, and he was afraid of spoiling it. (Great laughter.) I must say that he was pretty well on.

"Defendant: A mere nothing—a mere business detail. That morning I had followed a Master Mason to the silent tomb, and we had had a snack.

"The story Miredoux was going to tell was here cut short by his being sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment.

"The defendant left the dock in deep thought, carefully smoothing the nap of his hat with his coat sleeve."

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following particulars regarding the Russian Press:—"*Pravitelstvenyi Viéstnik*, the 'Messenger of the Government,' is the official organ of the Russian Administration. It is published at St. Petersburg. This paper is not very entertaining; it is the first to publish the measures taken by the Government, and it has the prerogative of giving statements respecting the Imperial family. The other papers have no right to publish special information on this subject, but must be contented with reprinting the communications of the *Messenger*. Its statements are ordinarily correct and deserve credit, but not always. This, for instance, was the case with its correspondence respecting the Prince of Bulgaria some weeks after the revolution at Philippopolis. It happened also in the spring of 1882 that the *Messenger*, on behalf of the Minister of Public Communications and Constructions, engaged in a violent polemic with the *Ruski Invalid* which is the official organ of the War Minister. The *Invalid* contradicted with vehemence the assertion of the *Messenger*, and proved at last that that organ had been deceived.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* is the semi-official organ of the Government, and particularly the speaking-trumpet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This paper formerly enjoyed special consideration. Its leading articles were often written by the Chancellor (Prince Gortchakoff), and were distinguished by elegance of style and clearness of meaning. But much has changed since then. The *Journal* is especially employed to conduct controversies with foreign papers, and to contradict statements in the foreign Press which are not agreeable or favourable to Russia. These 'rectifications,' however, attract but little attention now.

Among the 'independent' Russian papers, the following only need to be named *Novoie Vremia* (the *New Times*), a paper which has a large circulation and enjoys much consideration. This paper often has brilliant articles, but one vainly searches in it for guiding principles. From time to time the *Novoie Vremia* contains articles which bear the unmistakable impress of the Foreign Office.

Novosti (the *News*) is the declared adversary and indefatigable rival of the *Novoie Vremia*. It has a circulation almost as large, but up to this time has not been able to play any important part in public affairs.

Svett (the *Light*) has the greatest sale of any Rusisan daily paper. Its readers are especially to be found in the poorer classes of society. The (*Svett*) has from time to time good information from Central Asia, owing to the relationship between the editor (Colonel Komaroff) and the well-known General Komaroff, his brother.

Honourable mention should be made of the *Petersburger Zeitung*, perhaps the sole Russian paper which is on a level with the best foreign papers. This journal enjoys general esteem in impartial Russian and foreign diplomatic circles, but is cordially hated by the genuine Russian papers.

Moskoffskia Viedomosti (Moskow Gazette,) the organ of Katkoff, is undoubtedly the most influential Russian paper. It is a matter of fact that a full understanding exists between this paper and the Goverment. To-day the paper is inspired by the Government, and to-morrow the Government is inspired by the paper

OLD ROMANCE AND MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

A NAPLES correspondent writes to the *Daily News*:—"Another of the interesting old convents of Naples, that of the Sapienza, has, in connection with the sanitary improvements of the city, been taken possession of by the Government. The Royal decree, ordering its evacuation by the resident nuns for the purpose of providing lodging for the people to be ejected from one of the worst of the infamous *fondaci*, arrived in Naples on September 20, and, although a week's time has been given to the nuns to remove, the carrying away of their goods and chattels had already commenced when I visited the place on that morning. The Archbishop of Naples made great opposition to the plan as soon as it was proposed by the Syndic. He pleaded for the nuns in a letter to the latter, and also telegraphed to his Majesty's Ministers, but the urgency was pressing and his application of course vain. The law of 1860 in regard to the sequestration of the monasteries permitted the nuns then resident to remain in many of the convents until death should gradually reduce them to the number of six. In the case of the Sapienza, it now turns out that far from the number of nuns having decreased since 1860, they have added to their number by at least thirty-eight, so that the monastery has abused its rights and unlawfully permitted the taking of the veil by new nuns. Those nuns who had already done so before 1860 are now ordered to remove to the convent of Santa Chiaro, while all the others are not recognised, but are requested to return to their families. This request will not, however, be insisted on in the case of the nuns desiring to remain with their sisterhood. The monastery of the Sapienza is a very ancient edifice, situated at the back of the church of the same name in Via Constantinopoli. The facade of this church, built after the design of Fonsaga, is one of the few bits of really fine external architecture which we have in Naples. The monastery already existed before the year 1507, standing then outside the walls of the city. It belonged to Franciscan nuns, who occupied a house built by Cardinal Carafa, who had begun to build then a public gymnasium, like that of the Sapienza in Rome, with dwellings for poor students, but was prevented by death from carrying out this design. The sister of Pope Paul IV., Maria Carafa, enlarged the monastery, obtaining a brief from the Pope enabling her nuns, of whom she was the abbess to the end of her life, to adopt the Order of Saint Dominic. She then founded

he church of the Sapienza, built by the architect, Father Grimaldi of Teano. The mural decorations of this once fine old church are very much faded, but the whole has still a rich effect, and there are many fine paintings, chiefly by Lama, and two good canvasses by Stanzioni. The monastery is very extensive, and will give shelter to about 120 families, which are to be at once removed from the *fondaci* they inhabit in one of the most crowded parts of the city. I found the court of the convent full of boys and men removing the small old-fashioned furniture. I could not penetrate into the cells, but the place was as busy as a bee-hive, and sounds of vehement chattering issued from the narrow corridors leading into the church, though not a nun was to be seen. These nuns are mostly of aristocratic birth, and no doubt it is a great grievance to them to leave their long-possessed home, but the monastery of Santa Chiara, to which they are to remove, is equally venerable and noble. Being close to the old part of Naples, I rambled for some time through the narrow streets, where are the finest churches in the city, mostly built over the ruins of ancient Pagan temples, and containing fine columns, the remnants of old Neapolis. I made the acquaintance of a retired policeman, well acquainted with the quarter, whose father had been courier to Pio Nono, and he guided me through the intricate ways from church to church. I found this old part of Naples in a much cleaner condition than usual, but the houses overflowed with children, and the dense stream of passengers was inexhaustible. The grand old churches were for the most part empty. A few devout worshippers were lost in their vast aisles, but on the festivals of the different saints each becomes a scene of wonder and delight to the surrounding ignorant population, which finds therein its relaxation and its paradise of splendour and beauty. The ancient wealth and present poverty of these churches is now visible in the rich marbles and precious stones of their decoration, and the fadedness and decay of all that is perishable. In the venerable church of San Lorenzo, built by Carl I. of Anjou, in 1266, on the site of the Augustan basilica, where are tombs of Catherine of Austria and of Robert of Artois and his wife, Johanna of Durrazo, both poisoned in one day in 1387, with other ancient tombs. The Commission for the preservation of ancient monuments has begun to restore the Gothic choir behind the high altar, where most of the old frescoes are completely faded or covered by barbarous whitewash. It was in the monastery of San Lorenzo that Petrarch resided for some time, and in the church itself Boccaccio first beheld the beautiful princess whose praises he sung under the name of Fiammetta. The churches of old Naples will no doubt survive as long as the city, but the ancient monasteries will gradually be lost sight of, their antiquated relics scattered, and their spacious corridors, narrow cells, and roomy refectories occupied by prosy public offices, municipal schools, or the poor population that now festers in its old and poisonous haunts."

THE ART OF DIAMOND CUTTING.

It was not till the fifteenth century, says the *Cornhill Magazine*, that the diamond was cut, when, in 1456, Louis de Berquem, of Bruges, discovered the secret of cutting and polishing the stone by its own aid: *diamond cut diamond*. Ten years later a guild was established, and in 1476 Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, sent him three fine stones—one for Sixtus IV., one for Louis XI., and one for himself, which was taken off his dead finger by a soldier and sold to a priest after the battle before Nancy in 1477. Louis' grandson, Robert, says he received 3,000 ducats for his work, and describes how his pupils, after learning from him all he had to teach, went and set up for themselves in Antwerp, in Amsterdam, and in Paris. Then the Dutchmen carried the art to India travellers speak of them there and in Persia, and at Ispahan Tavervier, the Paris jeweller, came upon one established. In Lisbon the gems were cut by the Jews, who, on their expulsion at the end of the sixteenth century, went to Holland, settling there within a year to the number of 10,000, connected in one way or the other with diamonds. In Paris, by Mazarin's influence, twelve of the most famous of the French crown jewels were re-cut, of which only the stone known as the Tenth Mazarin, of sixteen carats, and valued at £2,000, now remains; and by the minister's encouragement there were at the end of the seventeenth century 75 cutters at work. In 1775 they had dwindled unhappily down to seven only. In Amsterdam, so thinned were they by civil war, dissension and invasion, that there were no old diamonds to be re-cut there were 3,832 carats of new waiting to be attacked, but the seven masters of Paris were either old and stupid, or could not work fast enough, for the stones were sent to Antwerp, and at the Revolution the cutters were at work on them and on old stones from the crown of France in an abandoned convent of the Chartreux. During the Revolution there was a great geut of diamonds owing to the large sales of family jewels; diamonds have never been so low as in 93, and in 25, the year of the discovery in the Brazils; so low that at the time William of Nassau revived the industry there were only twenty lapidaries who knew anything about it. After 1830, the year of the independence of Belgium by the wise administration of Leopold, it was not long before there were at Antwerp fifteen factories, employing 800 workmen and apprentices. At Amsterdam, now the first city in Europe for the sale and cutting of stones, there are 10,000. London a hundred and fifty years ago, was the chief centre of the diamond-cutting trade but the art was neglected until some ten years back when the great influx of Cape diamonds led to its revival. The workmen were at first Dutch, but they were gradually displaced by Englishmen; and at present a diamond, particularly if it be a coloured stone, may be cut in London almost as skilfully as at Amsterdam.

AN ACTRESS MARRIED TO A MILLIONAIRE.

Miss Edith Kingdon, who recently married Mr. George Gould, the eldest son and heir of the well-known American millionaire, Jay Gould, had been only four years on the stage. She was born in Brooklyn, and it is said that her real name is Adams. She began to act as an amateur with one of the dramatic societies so numerous in that city. Her professional *dekut* was as Marianne in "The Two Orphans," and the place was Wewark, N.J. She made a short tour through small towns, and it was while thus engaged that chance led her into more fortuitous employment. On New Year's night of 1883, when she was on her way home from a holiday representation of "East Lynne," she went to the Boston Theatre for a year, and Augustin Daly next hired her for his stock company, in which she has remained. In this organization she played comedy parts. As an actress she is vivacious, saucy, and dashing. She has a strikingly pretty face, and is not much, if any, over twenty. She is a brunette, with black hair and eyes, of small but shapely stature, and much grace of movement. No scandal has ever floated in the theatrical world concerning her. Miss Kingdon's rare taste in dress has always been one the most pleasurable features of her stage appearance, and it reached a climax in the simple, but costly and elegantly-designed costume in which she stood up before the minister. Her dark beauty and the innate grace of her whole bearing were all brought out in their fullest delightfulness by its soft, white folds. All of her trousseau, it is understood, was purchased during her trip abroad. It is very rich and tasteful. The wedding ceremony was the simplest known in the Protestant Church, and was performed very impressively by the regular family pastor. It is understood that Mr. Gould, sen., made the event an occasion for the presentation to his son of a guaranteed income large enough to make it certain that the young couple will never have to take in plain sewing and copying to keep the wolf from the door. The steam yacht Atalanta has been fitted up for a long trip, and the bride and groom will make their wedding tour upon it, starting at once.

"DESPATCHING" THE VICTIMS OF HYDROPHOBIA.

It is startling to find that in these enlightened times there lingers among the ignorant and prejudiced the notion that the victims of disease are sometimes "despatched" to "put them out of their misery." In connection with a recent case of hydrophobia a particularly "absurd rumour" of this nature was raised. The function of the medical profession is to save life, not to kill, even "in mercy." When the subject of a mortal disease is in agony the recourses of our art, medical and surgical, are ransacked for means to ease pain and prolong existence. The public only imperfectly understand how intense and preserving is the desire and endeavour of the profession to spare suffering and save life. We occasionally hear "doctors" and "surgeons" spoken about as though they were indifferent to the misery of their patients. A long experience and wide observation lead us to assert unhesitatingly that nothing can be more unjust and groundless than this charge. It is inconceivable that any man who has that inner view of the utter wretchedness of disease and the terrible nature of death, which a practitioner of medicine possesses, can be indifferent to the mental or physical sufferings of his patients. The wear and worry of professional life for those whose mission it is to minister to the sick consist mainly in the anxiety to do the very utmost which art empowers us to do in the discharge of a heavy responsiblity to help the poor people who look to us for succour. Medicine and surgery are agencies for the rescue of those who have fallen inte the toils of disease, and who are in peril of death. We care not how these troubles may have come upon them except in so far as the recognition of these causes of sorrow and suffering may avail to save others; but for the sick themselves our only and earnest care is to cure, or, if that be impracticable to relieve them.—*Lancet*.

GREAT MEN AND BARBERS.

At a meeting of the members and friends of the Hairdressers' Guild, held at St. James's Hall, Mr. W. Osborn delivered a lecture on "Our Trade; its Place in Literature." He said that in their trade there had always been two classes—the hairdresser and the barber. "It is pleasant to reflect, he remarked, "that our trade is not like the photographer or steel pen maker, of recent date. We can trace it from the earliest ages, and it will go on to the end. Numberless authors have remembered us in their volumes. That austere and sorely tried man John Milton writes in 'Comus':—

As 'smooth as Hebe's
Their unrazored lips.'

And later on, the old clergyman's 'Manuscript,' of Pickwickian fame, says: 'Oh! the pleasure of stropping the razor day after day, feeling the sharp edge, and thinking of the gash one stroke of its thin bright point would make.' A Lord Chief Justice remarked: 'There is no trade which furnishes such striking examples of ready wit, of entertaining information, and of agreeable manners.' I hope the 'Reading Chymist' will read this, because he will see that his lordship goes on: 'One of the most intimate friends I have ever had in the world was Dick Danby, who kept a hairdresser's shop under the cloisters in the Inner Temple. . . . Poor fellow, he died suddenly, and his death threw a gloom over Westminster Hall.' And the Swedish lyrical poet, Karl Michael Bellendun became a great favourite with his Sovereign, King Gustavus III. We have most implicit trust put in us. Take that for which we charge less than anything else—shaving. A gentleman comes in, sits down, and exposes his bare throat to our mercy and care. What thoughts will travel through one's mind; how various ideas, may be good and bad flash across the intellect, all to very little purpose! Rarely indeed are we horrified by the account of a maniac of Moutmartre, nor do wish to hear repeated the story of M. Saviard, or the revival of Sweeney Todd. One of the comic papers suggests a remedy of the very latest development, a new automatic shaving and boot-cleaning machine—drop a penny in the hole and take your seat. Our services are indispensable, and the world canot do without us. It is now more than a hundred and forty years since we separated ourselves from the surgeons, but there may come an age in which we shall be reunited. The lecturer added, in a review of the various trade societies: "Consider what progress our trade has made in the way of societies, and how we have grown since the barber—and afterwards statesman—Joseph Hume, first started the notion of opening museums on Sundays, down past the Earl of Traquair—who was fond of razorsetting—to Arabi Pasha, at one period of his life a ladies' hairdresser.

FRENCHMEN AND GYMNASTICS.

A doctor has been deploring before the French Academy of Medicine that young France will not take to out-door recreations. He wants to see a strong and healthy manhood and not flabby, weak-kneed *jeunes gens*. M. Leon Millot in the *Justice* has taken up the subject, and points to our healthy out-door sports as something worth imitating. He goes as far as to say that gymnastics counted for half in the victory of the Germans in 1870. It is curious that the French, with all their passion for living out of doors, do not borrow some out-door sports. In aristocratic circles there is a little done in the way of tennis and rowing but football, cricket, pedestrianism, and our other out-door recreations are unknown. Bicycling has recently been introduced, but has not made much progress. Pierre and Paul prefer to spend their time in a cafe or brasserie with their coffee, their femmes, their card and dominoes. The Parisian goes out of town on Sundays, it is true, but not to play cricket or foot ball though Sabbatarian laws would regard these games as orthodox. Dining up a tree is the extent to which his gymnastics go, in which exercise he is generally acompanied with his female friend, so that he may have an opportunity of showing off his gallantry—of which he claims a monopoly.

A NEW YORK MYSTERY.

The most exciting topic in the last batch of the New York papers to hand is the "mysterious disappearance" of a young lady who was much talked about at one time. About two years ago Miss Morosin the daughter of Jay Gould's partner of that name left her father's house one morning, and was married the same day to his coachman, a young German named Schilling. Mr. Morosini declined to receive or acknowledge his son-in-law, and the young coupl had to set about earning a living for themselves as best they could. Mrs. Schilling, who had a highly cultivated if not otherwise remarkable voice, had no difficulty in getting an engagement in a music-hall. But as she did not possess all the qualifications necessary for success in this career, her earnings gradually dwindled; their means became straitened, and Schilling was glad to get employment as conductor on the elevated railroad some few months ago. About that time his wife visibly cooled towards him, and about a month ago she disappeared from her home. No trace of her had been discovered up to the date of last accounts. Schilling looks grave when spoken to on the subject, and declares that he never wishes to see her again. Though her family positively deny all knowledge of her whereabouts, the theory most in favour is that "Victoria" is in safe hands, and that Mr. Morosini knows more about her movements than he chooses to acknowledge.

A ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—I hear that a Royal Commission is to be appointed to examine into the rights and wrongs of the grievances alleged against the Royal Academy The conditions of the charter, the disposal of th funds, the management of the schools are all to be discussed by the Commission. Meanwhile the more prominent of the young men who last year started the Marlborough Gallery will, with added numbers, and with Mr. Holman Hunt at their head, form a phalanx representing the rising art talent of England in rebellion against the conservatism of its regnant body, and open almost over the way a rival exhibition to Burlington House. Tho new body is to model its code of laws, including election of the jury, conditions of admission, awarding of honours, and hanging of pictures, very much on that which governs the decisions of the French Salon. In Paris, where those matters are better managed than they are here, the jury is elected by the artists, all exhibitors in the Salon, men and women alike having a right to one vote for the election by ballot of their favourite candidate.

VOLTAIRE'S BEDROOM.

A French correspondent has just paid a visit to the home of Voltaire at Ferney. The chateau now belongs to a sculptor, who has preserved the philosopher's bedroom in exactly the same state as it was in 1778. The bed is not tempting, being flat and hard. The rest of the furniture consists of a table and a few armchairs. There are two portraits on the walls: one of the Empress Catherine, and the other of Voltaire at forty years of age. His wig on the bed remains untouched but somebody has stolen his walking-stick. The writer was struck with the oblivion into which the great Frenchman's memory has fallen in the neighbourhood. He says not a photograph nor any memento of him is to be found there. "How unlike Shakspeare!" he exclaims. Whereas Stratford is full of the British bard, at Ferney the name of Voltaire appears almost forgotten.

BRIGANDAGE IN ITALY.

A band of brigands has appeared near Viterbo commanded, it is said, by a fugitive convict. On the 19th ult. this band attacked a carriage containing three ladies from Viterbo, with three children. The coachman tried to drive on at a gallop, but was wounded in the face by blows from the stock of a gun. Then some of the thieves stopped the horses, while the others plundered the ladies and coachman of all they had about them—about 400 francs. It is reported that the same band has now robbed a quantity of provisions from a house, and gone towards the woods and mountains of Frosinone.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

An old relic of Clement's Inn has been presented to the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, London. It is the figure of the black boy which for so many years past occupied such a prominent position in the gardens of the now defunct Inn of Court. The boy is represented as kneeling, and with uplifted arms supporting a sun-dial upon its head, is considered to possess great merit as a work of art. It is stated to have been brought over from Italy about the beginning of the 18th century by the then Lord Clare, and was presented by him to the Society of Clement's Inn. The figure of the black boy had been placed in the Inner Temple Gardens, on the terrace facing the Thames Embankment, and a few yards only from the structure where the annual show of chrysanthemums is held.

SHOOTING AFFRAYS IN TEXAS.

A desperate affray has occurred between two Mexicans and two Americans on one side and officers on the other, at Daleyville, three miles from Texas, United States, in the course of the voting on the local option question, in which Sheriff Tate Elder, his brother, Deputy Sheriff B. Elder, and a Mr. Pullen were killed. Deputy Sheriff Jack Baily and another member of the Pullen family were dangerously wounded, and County Attorney Graves, Deputy Sheriff Blair, Charles Dailey, and W. G. Butler were slightly injured. The two Pullens were old men, and were not engaged in the affray. They were hit by stray bullets. The Mexicans engaged in the shooting have escaped.—A terrible shooting affray has occurred at a farm-house near Summerville, 21 miles from Houston, in the United States. During a game of base-ball at Summerville, Jere Orchard and Riley Martin had a violent dispute, but were prevented coming to blows. A few days later, a corn-cutting was given at the house of a farmer near Summerville, and during the dancing in the evening the base-ball dispute was renewed and pistols were drawn. In the *melee* that ensued, Orchard discharged his weapon at Martin, the bullet passing entirely through the latter's body from the back to the breast. Orchard was thereupon attacked by a friend of Martin, named Stogsdale, who shot him in the breast, inflicting a mortal wound. Stogsdale then attacked other friends of Martins, the first being Zeem McCaskell, who was wounded over the heart. Lewis Raider, a man of great strength, thinking, this indicriminate shooting had gone far enough, rushed through the crowd and attempted to disarm Stogsdale. The latter had one more charge in his pistol, and this he fired at Raider, the ball taking effect in the latter's thigh, making a severe wound. Martin, Orchard, and McCaskel were, it is believed, mortally wounded, and Raider dangerously so. Great excitement prevailed over the affair. Stogsdale has not been captured.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Kt. of St. John, 2,286 tons, Captain J. L. Shiell, sailed yesterday, for Marseilles & Genoa, with a general cargo.

The ship Fannie Skolfield, 1,024 tons, Captain S. E. Turner, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant, from New York (July 3), with a cargo of 39,547 cases kerosine oil.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain J. Laird, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Peart, Mr. R. Ballard, Mr. L. de Fonblanque Mr. C. Wagner, Mrs. Channer and child, Mr. Remington, and two distressed seamen.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

28th October.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Arabia	2314	J. Laird	A	Graham & Co.
„ California ..	2295	W. S. Young ..	B	W.& A. Graham
„ Parramatta.	2684	W. D. Anderson	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Hydaspes ...	...	G. Scrivener	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Lawada	2140	A. Liddiard	E	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Knight of St. John	2286	J. L. Sheilds....	F	K., Nixon & Co.
„ C. Cameron.	1585	J. R. Kewly	G	F., Muir & Co.
„ Lamport....	1579	L. P. Cross......	H	McCulloch.
„ C.Drummond	..	N. Harrison	K	F., Muir & Co.
„ Knight of St. George....	1972	J. T. Thomas ...	L	K., Nixon & Co.
„ City of Canterbury ..	2009	A. B. Grey......	L	Sir C. Forbes.
„ Mount Bey ..	...	G. Spray.........	P	B., Craig & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	J. Walters.......	Q	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Cameo.......	..	....	...	....
„ Titania	..	....	...	....
„ River Indus	..	....	...	....

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
27	Fannie Skolfield..	Turner......	New York, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Kt. of St. John (s).	Shiell	Genoa & Marseilles.
	Bhownuggur (s) ..	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Arabia (s)	Laird........	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Commilla, Mitchell, for K. Coast & Kurrachee.
„ Peveril, Burgess, for Havre and Liverpool.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Nurjehan, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
24 Canning (s) ......Edwards.....Rangoon, Oct. 20.
Drachenfels (s) ..Taree ....Hongkong, Oct. 11.
Capell (s)..........Lee...........Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Winnipeg ....Stone.........Cape Town, Sept. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21.—Ship Lochee. Barque Berryer.

DAILY EXPORTS—October 28.

For Liverpool.

Arabia s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 9 bales wool, F. Khoopchund.

City of Canterbury s—3000 cwt wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For London.

Lawada s—1,157 cwt wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 8 bales skins, Lang Moir and Co.

For Hull.

River Indus s—2,000 cwt wheat and 2,000 cwt barley, Ewart Latham and Co.

For Marseilles.

California s—433 cwt seed, Volkart Bros; 1,101 cwt groundnuts, D. P. Batha and Co.

For Trieste.

Gwalior s—76 cwts myrabollams; Alois Schweiger.

For Antwerp.

Lawada s—4,000 cwt linseed, D. P. Batha and Co.

For Suez.

Gwalior s—112 cwt flour, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

For Yokohama.

Titania s—200 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe.

Titania s—25 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Hydaspes s—28 chests opium, S. Abraham; 37 chests opium, N. J. Abraham.

Titania s—56 bales twist, Ludhaphy Chuttoo; 25 bales twist, A. C. Esmall; 100 bales twist, E. L. Moolchund; 140 bales twist, S. Abraham; 575 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, D. Dwarkadass; 104 bales twist, Sassoon J. David.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, October 27.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., & p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·796
Temperature of the Air .... 81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer.................. 77·5
Dew Point .... 76·0
Relative humidity of Air .... ·830
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) .. 3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) .. .. 85·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) .... 77·4
General Directions of Wind.* ....SE, ESE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*.................. 189
Fall of Rain .... 0·03
Total fall during month .... 1·69
„ year .... 99·13
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 28th Oct. 0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 26.

Buist-Sparks, Lieut., Bl. 1st West Riding Regt., on duty, from Quetta.

Barry, Lieut., 26th Bo. Infy., on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

King, Capt., Mad. 14th Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

Clerk-Kennedy, Lieut., Mad. S.C., on furlough, from Belgaum.

October 27.

Roupell, Lieut., Bo. R. A., on sick leave, from Kirkee.

Fry, Capt., Bl. West Yorkshire Regt., on leave, from England.

Sawyer, Capt., Bo. 2nd North Lanc., on leave, from Deesa.

Bruce, Dy.-Surgn.-Genl., Bo. I.M.D., from leave, from Lanowlee.

Mitchell, 1st class Kt.-Surgn, Bo. A.V.D., on leave, from Kirkee.

Pottinger, K. Surgn., Bo. A.V.D., on duty, from Kirkee.

Meares, Major, Mad., A.C.D., to join 14th Hussars, from Bellary.

October 28.

Cooke-Callis, Capt., Bl. S.C., on leave, from Murdan.

Bayley, Col., Bl. Surrey Regt., on retirement, from Ranikhet.

Nicholson, Lieut., 2nd Bo. Lancers, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—October 25.

Shakespear, Lt.-Col., Asst. Comsy. Genl., 12th Bo. Cavy., on duty, to Meerut.

October 27.

Le Geyt, Col., Bo. Political, to rejoin, to Palanpur.

Eden, Major, Bl. Rl. Artillery, on duty, to Ferozpore.

October 28.

Peart, Lt.-Col., Bo. Bhopal Battalion, on privilege leave, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, October 29, 1886.

There will be no Commandant's parade on Saturday next, the 30th inst.

The usual monthly Regimental committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Saturday next, the 30th instant, at 5-30 p. m., to discuss the matter of the separation of the Poona Detachment. All members are requested to attend.

The quarterly general meeting of the Vol. Club will be held on Friday, the 29th instant, at 9 p.m., at the Club Room.

The Southern India Match will take place on Saturday next, tht 30th inst., at 7 a. m., and both second class Target will be reserved during the week for practice.

By Order,

(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1886.

Government Loans.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes .... Rs. 97 12
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) .... „ 100 0
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) .... „ 102 14
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan) „ 102 14
½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)

Government Guaranteed Railway Stocks.

East Indian Annuity Class A. ... £1 } Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B. ... £1 }
Ditto Deferred Annuity ... £100 }
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund ... £10 150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi .. £20 290

Calcutta Port Trust Debentures.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881 ... ... 96 0
5½ Per Cent. of 1886 ... ... 103 12

Madras Municipal Debentures.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

Debenture of Joint Stock Companies.

8 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic ...Noml.
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton ...101 0
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press ...103 0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry. ... 95 0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1896) Do. do. ... 95 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton ... 97 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea 100 0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Fort Gloster Jute 103 0
8 Per Cent. ... ... Geosery Jute Mills Noml.
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills ...101 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Howrah Mills ...103 0
6 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) do. (New issue)...101 0
7 Per Cent. 1884 (1899) Inland Flotilla......106 0
7 Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India General 107 0
8 Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Tea 103 0
0 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea ...103 0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea ...103 0
8 Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah ...104 0
7 Per Cent. 1885 (1895) TitaghurPaperMills 103 0

Mysore Government Debentures of 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ... Paid off
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ... paid off
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ... 100 0
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) ... 102 8
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1891) ... 103 0
5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ... 99 4
5 Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905) ... 99 4
5 Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915) ... 99 12
5 Per Cent. of 1886-7 (1916) ... 99 12
4½ Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) ... 95 0

Exchange on London.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 1 5 17-32
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight ... 1 5 15-32
Ditto ditto, on *demand* ... 1 5 3-8
Bank Telegraphic Transfer 1 5 11-32
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight 1 5 25-32
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight ... 1 5 25-32
Do. for payment, 6 months' ight ... 1 5 13-16

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	120
Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla...	100	5 p.ct.	145
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	877½
Bank of Upper India ...	100	5 p.ct.	135w
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	75	......	5prem.
Delhi & London Bank ...	£25	1¼ p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	115x
Mussorie Bank, Ld. ...	100	4½ p.ct.	105
National Bank of India...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	108
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	4 p.ct.	101
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	291x
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)...	100	4 p.ct.	80x

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Pressing Co. ...	100	15 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phospates...	100	nil.	17
Alipore Coal Co.... ...	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co. ...	£10	6 p. ct.	144x
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	nil.	63
Bengal Coal Co., Ld. ...	1000	6½ p. ct.	1,550
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares) ...	s7/6	......	5¼
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	5¼
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.	80
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	£100	nil.	1,200
Do. Silk Co., Ld. ...	100	2½ p. ct.	75
Do. Telephone Co. ...	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	Rs10 p.sh	300
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	5 p. ct.	48
Budge-Budge J. Mills ...	80	nil.	52
Burrakur Coal Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	150
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	nil.	100
Do. Steam Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	99
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	y nil.	77
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	115
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	4½ p. ct.	100
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	100
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	y 10 p. ct.	55
Chitpur Hydraulic P. ...	100	nil.	60
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	80x
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	8½ p. ct.	101
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	...	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ...	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	...	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	nil.	27
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	nil.	120
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	3 p. ct.	385
Equitable Coal Co., Ld...	250	nil.	125
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	10
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld...	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	5 p. ct.	190
Gouripore Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	68
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	3½ p. ct.	88
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld....	75	nil.	28-30d
Howrah Docking Co. ...	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	61
India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ...	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	30
Kamerhatty Jute Mills...	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Lahore Tramway Co. ...	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co...	100	nil.	61
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	y 10 p. ct.	95
Muir Mills Co., Cotton ...	200	7 p. ct.	280
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	130
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	108
Nasmyth's Pat. Press ...	100	nil.	70
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100	5 p. ct.	90
Newman & Co., Ld. ...	100	y 5 p. ct.	90
Orissa Coasting S. N. ...	75	5 p. ct.	50d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co. ...	100	y 9 p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	5 p. ct.	56
Raneegunge Coal Asn. ...	100	y nil.	44
Riverside Press Co. ...	90	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co...	500	2½ p. ct.	240
Scindia Paper Mills Co...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg. ...	100	nil.	39
Strand Bank Press Co. ...	100	nil.	56
Tarkessur Railway Co. ...	100	4 p. ct.	108
Titaghur Paper Mills ...	100	4 p. ct.	102
Union Jute Co., Ld. ...	75	nil.	110
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	nil.	77

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(Yearly)

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Adulpore Terai (Darig.) ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	6 p. ct. ‡	85
Assam Company... ...	£20	20 p. ct.	540
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil ‡	100
Balasun (Darjeeling) ...	100	5 ad.-int.	75x
Bengal (Cachar)... ...	100	nil. ‡	30
Do. contributory ...	80	nil. ‡	20
Bishnath (Assam) ...	200	4 p. ct. ‡	110
Do. contributory ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	45
Borelli (Assam)	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	165
Burkholah (Cachar) ...	100	6 p. ct. ‡	45
Central (Cachar) ...	200	3 ad.-int‡	117
Do. Terai (Darig.) ...	100	nil. ‡	36
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	5 p. ct. ‡	55
Cherra (Cachar) ...	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	5 p. ct. ‡	40
Chumta Tea Co.	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	...
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Cocheela (Cachar) ...	100	3 p. ct. ‡	29
Cuttecherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. *	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchon ...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	127
Dehing (Assam)... ...	90	3 p. ct. ‡	26
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	110
Dessai & Parbutt (Assam)	100	9 p. ct. ‡	80
Dhunsiri	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	13½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A... ...	£10	8 p. ct. ‡	156
Do. do. B	£10	15 p. ct. ‡	168
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	34
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	31
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	32
Endogram (Cachar) ...	£10	......	100
Gielle (Darjeeling) ...	100	8 p. ct. ‡	65
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	40 p. ct. ‡	150
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	98
Gowhatty (Assam) ...	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	11
Gyabaree (Darjeeling) ...	85	nil. ‡	par.
Holta (Kangra)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	72
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	16 p. ct. ‡	95
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	nil. ‡	44
Hopetown	100	6 p.-ct. ‡	100
Do. contributory ...	80	5 p.-ct. ‡	par.
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	......	100x
Hunwal (Assam) ...	£10	......	100
Indian Terai	500	5 ad.-int.	475
Iringmara (Cachar) ...	100	13 p. ct. ‡	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar) ...	100	6 p. ct. ‡	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	10 p. ct. ‡	68
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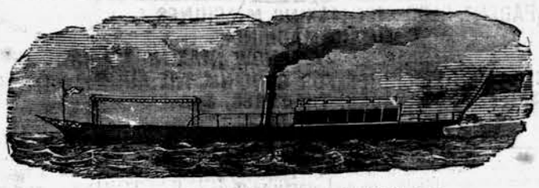
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Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 3s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 3s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.


FIG. 10.


FIG. 11.


FIG. 12.


FIG. 13.


FIG. 14.


FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal ace; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11 ...	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12 ...	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11 ...	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10 ...	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10 ...	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12 ...	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled ...	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

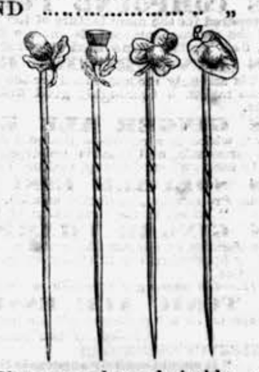
Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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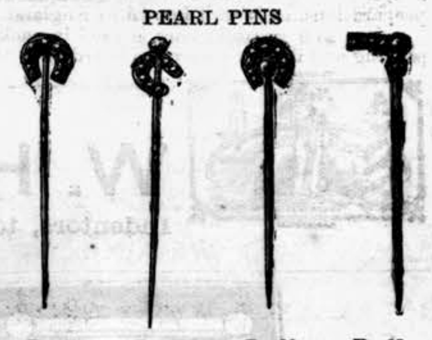
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These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

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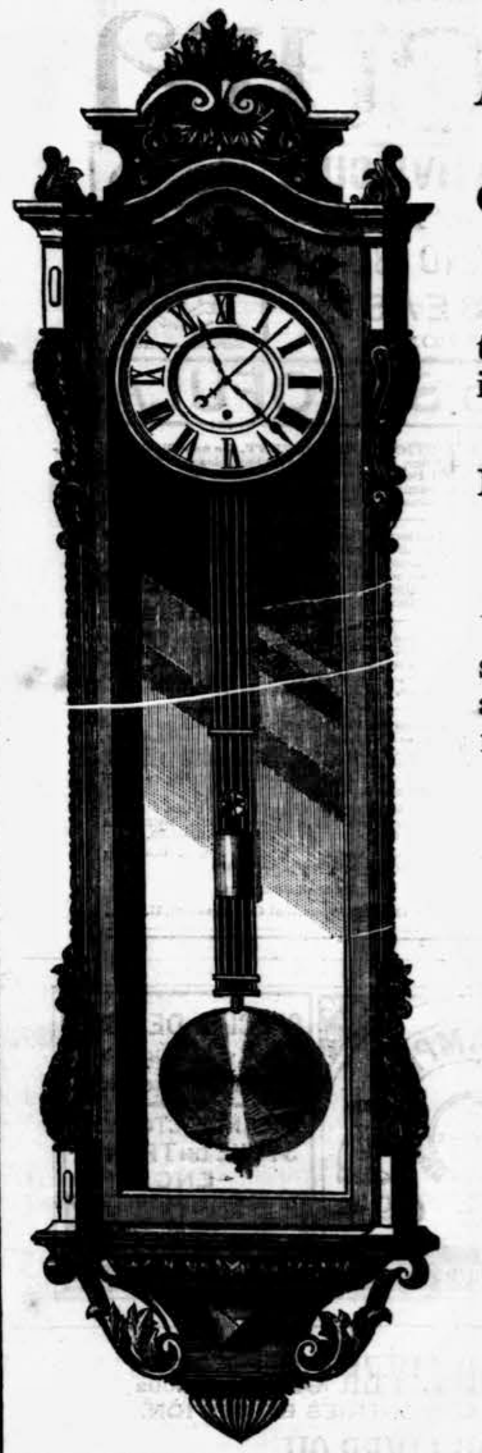


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